ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Explanation of the Cause of the Breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet at Plymouth.

A portion of the *America's* mails reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find in the London *Times* of the 15th, in addition to the intelligence telegraphed from Halifax, an explanation of the causes of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, as telegraphed to that paper from Plymouth, where the Telegraph Fleet had arrived.

PLYMOUTH, [illegible], Evening.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, from the Atlantic, followed by the *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, and Her Majesty's screw steamer *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander NODDALL, entered the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the *Niagara* they report that at the time of the accident, at 3¾ o'clock on Tuesday morning, 335 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 280 to 290 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] knots.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

Soundings were found by the *Cyclops* at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The *Niagara* is gone into Hamoaze. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The machinery now aboard the *Niagara* is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the *Niagara* was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The *Susquehanna* was a mile off on the *Niagara's* starboard beam; the *Agamemnon*, the *Cyclops* and the *Leopard* were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the *Cyclops* left for Valentia, and the *Leopard* for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall-st.]

From Washington.

ANOTHER BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS—SURVEY OF THE RIVER COLORADO—DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The President has appointed BEVERLY TUCKER, of Virginia, Consul at Liverpool, *vice* NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, resigned; HENRY W. SPENCER Consul at Paris, *vice* MORAN, resigned; JOHN ENDLICH, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Basle, *vice* LEE, deceased; CHARLES S. FOX, of Michigan, Consul at Aspinwall, *vice* THORNTON, resigned; ERNEST VOLGER, of Virginia, Consul at Barcelona, *vice* PABLO ANGUERA, the present incumbent; JACOB FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

The Secretary of War has organized an expedition for the exploration and survey of the river Colorado. The command has been assigned to First Lieutenant J. C. IVES, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, with directions to traverse the entire unexplored region.

A Deputy Marshal of Alabama having taken nearly $8,000 from LEVERAGE, who robbed the mail in 1856, and refusing to restore the money to the several owners, on the ground that they had not sufficiently identified it, the subject was referred to the Attorney-General, who has, after reviewing all the facts, decided that the Marshal must deliver it to the Postmaster-General, who, by law, is the trustee for losers in all similar cases.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of New-York, charging a duty of 24 per centum on an article described as "an embroidered cut velvet slipper upper," it being cotton velvet; and overruling the Collector's assessment of 24 per centum on gum benzoin or Benjamin, and 15 on [illegible]. He decided that the former shall be charged 8 per cent., and the latter be entry free.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of Boston that Wood's Patent, dry or boiler felt, was properly charged 19 per centum, and felt at the same rate as manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for.

From Albany.

RUN UPON THE AGENCY OF THE UNADILLA BANK—PRIMARY ELECTIONS—BATTLE BETWEEN THE HARDS AND SOFTS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Seventy-one thousand dollars in notes of the Unadilla Bank were to-day presented for redemption to the Bank Agent, in this city, by the Metropolitan Bank. The notes were promptly redeemed.

The Democratic primary elections were held this afternoon, and there was a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs, the former coming out victorious. EDWIN W. PECKHAM, the Hard candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District, carried the votes of 41 out of 45 delegates.

The Steamship America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here this afternoon, and the foreign mail bags which were in readiness to go South, were dispatched by the land mail train *via* New-Haven, and will be due at New-York shortly after midnight. The balance of the *America's* mail matter will go forward by the Stonington route this evening.

Failure of a Detroit Banker.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 27.

JAMES L. LYELL, a private Banker of 20 years standing in this city, closed his doors this afternoon. The suspension of the Ohio Trust Company is the immediate cause of his failure.

Steamboat Disaster in Baltimore Bay.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *St. Nicholas* left here yesterday evening on an excursion to Annapolis. She came in collision with a vessel in tow of another steamer, and was so much damaged that she was run ashore to keep her from sinking. The passengers are all safe. We are having a northeast rain storm this evening.

The Ontario Bank.

UTICA, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Sheriff this morning levied on the Ontario Bank for $12,560 under an execution in favor of H. A. JOHNSON & Co., of New-York. The suit was brought on certificates of deposit held by them which the President refused to pay. The Bank in its answer submitted an affidavit showing a meritorious defence and asking for a stay of proceedings. A stay is now asked for and Judge BACON will probably grant it.

Serious Illness of Hon. G. A. Simmons.

KEESVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Hon. G. A. SIMMONS, M. C., while conversing with some friends on the steps of the Ausable House, was struck with paralysis, and now lies in an insensible condition.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

At the Democratic Convention, held in Iowa City yesterday, B. M. SAMUELS was nominated for Governor, and Col. GILLESPIE for Lieut. Governor.

Suspension of Lake Travel by the Michigan Southern Route.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The affairs of the Michigan Southern Railroad line of passenger boats are much embarrassed. Two of the boats were attached this afternoon and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1854. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

bonded. The one to arrive in the morning will also be attached. The two boats seized are in the hands of the Sheriff to answer to attachments to the amount of $100,000. The *Western Metropolis* did not leave for Toledo at 9 o'clock this evening, her usual hour.

POLITICS.

Union of the City Democracy.

The Cooper Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance; EDWARD COOPER, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

After the usual routine business had been dispatched, Capt. RYNDERS rose to a question of privilege. He called the attention of the Committee to a report published in the *Herald*, on the 23d inst., of a meeting the evening previous in the Sixteenth Ward, in which Mr. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE was represented as having said that it was intended to convert the Democratic Party into a Masonic Party. He wished to know if it was so, for if such really was the fact he wished to retire at once from further connection with the party.

Mr. DILLAYE was loudly called for to explain. In response to the call, Mr. D. stated that he uttered no such remark as attributed to him. This was deemed satisfactory, and the purity of intention of the Democratic leaders being clearly established, the matter was dropped.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Committee have an earnest desire to secure the union of the Democratic Party in this City, to consolidate the conflicting interests which have disturbed the harmony and efficiency of the party, and to take away every pretext for discord and division within our ranks, deeming the success of Democratic principles of more importance than the advancement of the personal ends and ambitious views of aspiring men on the one hand, or the gratification of personal animosities or resentments on the other; and,

Whereas, This Committee are willing to exhaust every fair and honorable means to secure a fraternal union amongst our Democratic brethren in all sections of our party; and,

Whereas, This Committee desire to place on record, if their efforts shall be unsuccessful to obtain these objects, the reasons and causes which operate to produce discord and disunion within the ranks of the Democracy, that the responsibility may be placed where it properly belongs; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to ascertain and report the practicability of securing a consolidation of all conflicting interests of the Democratic Party of this City, consistently with the rights which appertain to this Committee, and that such Committee have full power to confer with Committees of other bodies claiming to be Democratic organizations, to secure these objects, and that, if it shall be found that the parties engaged in producing and perpetuating the differences and divisions which exist, are unwilling to adopt fair and honorable means for a lasting settlement of the difficulties; that said Committee shall report their proceedings at the next meeting of the Committee, together with a call for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on 10th day of September next, pursuant to the call issued by the State Convention.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN M. MARSH, D. SWEENEY, WM. D. KENNEDY, ISAIAH RYNDERS and WM. DIAMOND, were appointed a Committee pursuant to the resolutions.

No further business was transacted, and the Committee adjourned till next Monday to hear the report of the Committee.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association held a regular meeting last evening, at Bohemia Hall, Bowery. Mr. J. T. SMITH was appointed Chairman, and ALVAH TRAVER Secretary. After the reading and approval of the minutes the Committee on Investigation reported the following gentlemen for the consideration of the Association, who will be elected at the next meeting: William Carr, William Hepburn, John Hepburn, John Fisher, J. Washover, Charles Heights, Charles Gregory, N. L. Cort, E. F. Brisley, John Oley, J. V. Bradshaw, George V. House, William Nellis, James Wilson, Thomas Brown, Nathan Brown, William H. McConnell, Joshua Southern, Charles E. Mortimer.

The Treasurer reported that the funds of the Association were exhausted, and hoped some measures would be adopted to replenish the treasury.

A member proposed that after the adjournment of the Association a collection would be taken up, which was acceded to.

Several gentlemen were then elected members.

Mr. BELCHER moved that when the Association adjourned it adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. ROBINSON asked the reason of the change of meeting night.

Mr. BELCHER said that by the Constitution a member cannot vote at the primary election unless he has been a member of the Association for one week, and as the primary elections took place on the 9th of September, he wished to have the gentlemen proposed as members elected on the 2d inst., so that they might vote on the 9th.

Mr. TAYLOR was opposed to allowing the new members—who would be the majority in the Association—rule the minority. He, therefore, hoped the meeting-night would not be changed to suit them.

A gentleman remarked that by the constitution a person could not be elected a member until he had been proposed for seven days.

Another gentleman's opinion was to the contrary, and this gentleman's opinion was confirmed by the Secretary reading the constitution on the subject, which said that "any person can be elected a member at the meeting succeeding the one of his nomination."

The motion of adjournment was accordingly carried.

Dr. RITTER hoped that smoking in the meetings would be abolished, especially bad cigars, which delicacy several gentlemen were indulging in.

Mr. SCHWARTZ moved as an amendment that chewing tobacco be included. (Laughter.)

A member offered as a further amendment that snuffing be included. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman stated that smoking was out of order under the rules, and required no motion to abolish it.

The Association then adjourned, when a collection was taken up to replenish the Treasury of the Association.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward assembled last night at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventeenth-street, in pursuance of the following notice:

Eighteenth Ward.—Repeal!—Repeal!!—Repeal!!!

A meeting of the Democracy and citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the tyrannical and special legislation of the last Legislature, and in favor of the passage of such laws as will prevent, in future, the recurrence of such acts, will be held at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventeenth-street, on Thursday evening, Aug. 27, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. By order of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Republican Association.

RICHARD SCHELL was moved to the Chair, and received with three hearty cheers by the multitude. After several attempts, he at last partially succeeded in calling the assembly to order, after which one of the secretaries read the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with every mark of enthusiasm by the meeting:

The Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward assembled on this occasion to deliberate and express their views upon the unjust and tyrannical usurpation of their rights by the representatives of the Black Republicans in the last Legislature.

Resolved—1. There is no sincerity for the constitutional rights of the citizens so long as Black Republicans hold the reigns of our State Government; the representation of that wicked and fanatical party have overthrown our municipal liberties, they have trampled upon the Constitution for avowed purpose of fortifying and appropriating their ill gotten power. There has been no injustice so glaring, no tyranny too insulting that they have not imposed upon the electors of our City, because forsooth those electors could not be seduced from their duty to Democratic principles. Intoxicated with their accidentally-gotten power, there has been no blunder or corruption which they would not impose upon the people.

2. The peace and happiness of the country will be ever menaced while Black Republicanism dominates over a single foot of our soil. In the Legislature the representatives of that party have openly attempted to nullify the Federal laws and speak out defiance to the plainest provisions of the Federal Constitution. Their conduct has invariably been revolutionary; their sentiments are fanatical, with no respect for the express provisions of the Constitution; desecrating reason and argument, and fostering in their breasts intense hatred for their brethren of the South, this turbulent band seem bent upon the destruction of our glorious Union.

3. The history of the past and the experience of the present alike demonstrate that to the Democratic Party are committed the destinies of the country. The preservation of our glorious institutions from the assaults of fanatics at home and tyrants abroad, is the special trust of the Democracy. That, sensible as we are of the high-handed outrages which have been inflicted upon the liberties of New-York by the Republican majority in the late Legislature, we are resolved to demonstrate to that party a signal rebuke at the polls in November next.

Lastly—That we hold it to be incumbent upon the members of the several Committees of the Democratic Party in this City, to take immediate measures to a union and consolidation of the several organizations which they represent into one grand and harmonious party. That the Democracy of this City, and of the State at large, hold their several Committees responsible for the accomplishment of an immediate union of the party.

These resolutions were received with immense applause by the crowd, and when order was restored Hon. JOHN KELLY and W. J. ROOME, Esq., and others, addressed the meeting.

Obsequies of Mortimer Livingston.

The remains of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON were brought to this City, yesterday afternoon, from Staten Island. They arrived by the 3 o'clock boat, and were conveyed to St. Thomas' (Episcopal) Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers: Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew Foster, W. E. Duncan, George Schuyler, Charles Foster, F. L. Talcott, Moses H. Grinnell, William Whitlock, Walter Langdon, A. T. Stewart, J. H. Brower, James Brown, Alfred Pell, Francis Cottenet, Carroll Livingston, Eugene Linkenberg. The funeral services at the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. F. MORGAN. At their close, Dr. MORGAN rehearsed, in brief but touching language, the many excellent qualities of the deceased, which endeared him to them all. He would not attempt to pay him a funeral tribute. They were all mourners there. All knew his worth, his integrity and his patriotism. But now he had been committed "earth unto earth, ashes unto ashes, dust unto dust." He hoped that men would stop and ponder in the midst of the business and bustle of this great metropolis upon the lesson which was here spread before them. In conclusion, he said he was requested by the gentlemen who had the funeral arrangements in charge to announce that the body of the deceased would be taken to Chambers-street to-morrow (this) morning, and thence conveyed to Hyde Park for interment. A car would be specially reserved for those of his friends who desired to accompany the remains of the deceased to their last resting place.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies most of the assemblage (which was very large) left the Church. A few remained to look at the coffin, the lid of which was entirely closed so that they were unable to obtain a view of the remains.

The coffin is a dark rosewood, with a simple silver plate without ornament on the lid, bearing the following inscription:

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.
Died Aug. 24, 1857.
Aged 40 Years.

The Late Disaster on the Sound—Bodies from the Wreck Washed Ashore, &c.

We learn that the exact location of the propeller *J. N. Harris*—which was run down on the Sound and sunk by the steamer *Metropolis*, a few days since—has been ascertained, one of the masts coming to the surface, though still fast to the rigging. A staff has been attached to it and a white flag placed upon that. The whole Long Island shore from Oyster Pond Point to Miller's Place, has been strewn with bales, boxes and different articles of the assorted cargo with which the *Harris* was loaded when she went down.

Dr. IRELAND, one of the Coroners of Suffolk County, was summoned yesterday morning to repair at once to Riverhead, where some of the bodies of persons lost on the propeller were just washed ashore. The messenger could give no further information. The Doctor started immediately from Greenport to hold the inquest. The result was not, of course, known in this City last night;—nor whose the corpses were.

Arrangements are making to raise the wreck,—two divers having been sent from this City for the purpose.

Stabbing Affray in Reade-Street.

A disturbance occurred in the lager bier saloon of ERNEST ERHARD, No. 62 Reade-street, about 8 o'clock last evening. A man named HUGH P. HOARE entered the place and demanded payment for a hat which he said was destroyed by one of the girls of the saloon when he last visited the place. Payment was refused, and HOARE became so noisy that the landlord and others present attempted to expel him. He resisted stoutly, and drawing a knife stabbed all within his reach. A young man named WM. SAILER, employed in a grocery store beneath the saloon, went up stairs to learn the cause of the noise, when he too was attacked and stabbed by HOARE. None of the parties stabbed were seriously injured except *Mrs. ERHARD, the landlord's wife; she was taken to* the Hospital. HOARE was promptly arrested by Officer BRANIFF of the Fifth Precinct,—but not until after a severe tussle, and locked up. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 25 years of age and an iron-moulder by trade.

The Counterfeit on the Globe Bank of Providence, R. I.

The counterfeiters must have obtained information Wednesday night that their plans for the circulation of the new bogus fives on the Globe Bank of Providence, were known to the Police, for no other arrests were made than that of the man FREEMAN. Mr. STRICKMAN, who keeps a Hotel, at Bloomingdale, however, had one passed on him by two men who came to his place with a horse and wagon. He did not know that the bill was bad until he saw an account of the affair in the TIMES. Mr. S. will be able to identify the two men, and the Police are now on their track.

THE CITY FINANCES.—Six hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars of revenue bonds fall due on the 15th of September, but as the tax books, which are now in the Comptroller's office, having the tax arrears written in, will soon be open for the convenience of property holders, this sum will likely be paid off without the issue of more bonds. The present amount in the Treasury runs low, even after adding the moneys of the Sinking Fund, but this too will be made right when the taxes begin to come in. Large taxpayers, wealthy individuals, and corporations, usually pay up early, as an amount equal to seven per cent. per annum, is deducted in such case. This privilege, however, is extended to the 1st of November. The debit interest account of the Corporation for the present year will be unprecedentedly large, as more than half of the revenue bonds issued bear 7 per cent. interest, while the usual rate heretofore has been five and six.

THE GERMAN RIOTS.—Officer CROFUT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was badly injured during the Mayor's riot at the City Hall, is again, according to Captain HARTT's report, in a critical condition. His Brain appears to be affected, and he complains of shooting pain along the spine. Officer DE GROUCHE, who was hurt in his shoulder and left knee during the riot in the Seventh Ward, it is believed, will lose his left leg. The knee joint is enlarged and the leg above is very much swollen. Officer HEDDEN, who was badly hurt on the head at the same time, it is feared, will never get entirely well. The Germans in the ward are now very civil, having outgrown the villainous reports that they formerly were deluded with. The patrolmen feel entirely safe in discharging their duties.

NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT.—The steamboat *Mazeppa* was chartered to convey a party of shipowners, sea captains, underwriters, and other invited guests on Thursday morning to Sandy Hook, to test the utility of Capt. CAVENDY's Tripod for ascertaining latitude and longitude in foggy weather. Capt. C. perfected the invention during his last trip in the steamship *Washington*.

The apparatus was examined by the company, who confessed themselves highly pleased with its operation.

The instrument consists of a metallic tube supported by a tripod on a universal hinge, so as to keep it in a vertical position, with its point constantly to the zenith. Through this tube the position of the sun is ascertained at meridian, and by the angle obtained between it and the zenith the basis for calculating correct observations is obtained, while the use of the quadrant to give correct observations would require a clear horizon.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

CAUSES OF THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

MANIFESTO OF THE DIRECTORS.

The causes of the accident to the TELEGRAPHIC CABLE are perfectly apparent from the statements already published upon the subject. It seems that while the *Niagara* was proceeding steadily and safely, paying out the cable at the rate of about four miles an hour, one of the Engineers thought it was going out too fast, and in order to check it applied the brakes to the drums over which it was passing. The effect was to cause a sudden *jerk* upon the cable, which caused it to break. How severe the strain upon it must have been may be inferred from the fact, stated in the Official Report of the Directors, that every part of the rope had been subjected to a direct strain of more than *four tons* without breaking. The liability to precisely this kind of accident, however, should have been inferred from the fact that a similar one occurred at the very outset of the expedition, before the vessels had left Valentia Bay. The whole disaster, thus far, seems due to the *ill judged effort of the Engineer to check the rate at which the cable was being paid out, without first checking the motion of the ship.* In the attempt, made a few years since, to lay a Telegraphic Cable across the Mediterranean, Mr. BRETT, the Engineer, states that the Cable, a much stronger one than this, broke upon a sudden plunge of the vessel,—apparently by friction upon the rocks at the bottom, half a mile from the ship.

We continue from yesterday's TIMES and complete our publication of

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

It will be seen from the above statement that before the project of establishing an Atlantic Telegraph was brought before the public in a definite form, the ability of electrical science to effect the proposed end had been carefully considered by the projectors, and subjected to the most rigid investigation by direct experiments. There was, however, another element, in the project, which it has now to be shown was no less carefully weighed. A wire of two thousand miles length might be successfully insulated and made to transmit telegraphic signals from

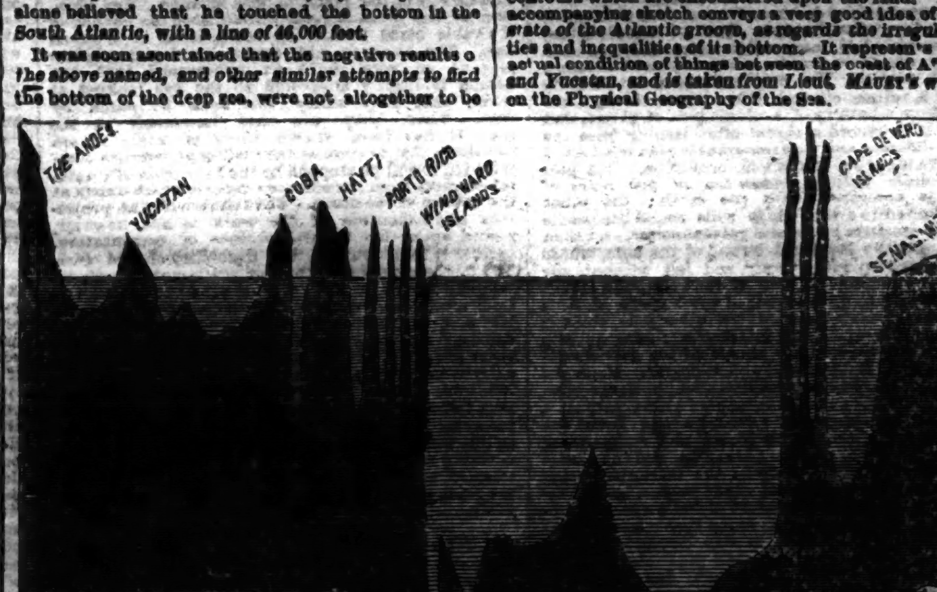
one end to the other. *But could a wire of such length be placed in safety in the basin of the Atlantic?* Was it within the sphere of fair probability that such a wire could, in the first place, be deposited, and that, in the second place, it could remain where it was laid at rest, and out of harm's way? It fortunately happened that several investigators, prominent among them Lieutenant MAURY (the present Superintendent of the National Observatory of the United States), and Lieutenant BERRYMAN,—had for a long time been accumulating facts regarding the soundings and currents of the Atlantic. These furnished a very excellent and safe basis for an opinion upon this point, and indeed left very little more to be done than that verifications should be made, and some trifling gaps be filled up. Every care and pains were, however, taken to bring together all the evidence that could be gleaned of the actual state of affairs in the vast oceanic basin, which was to be the scene of the great enterprise, and to collate them with the world-famous labors of Lieutenant MAURY, now on record in the sixth edition of his work, "The Physical Geography of the Sea."

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Until at a comparatively recent period great *difficulty had been experienced in getting any deep soundings in the ocean which could be depended upon. It seemed to be impossible to tell when any heavy weight suspended from a line really struck the bottom on its descent* through deep water. The first step towards a solution of the difficulty was the adoption of the beautifully simple expedient of letting a common cannon ball carry down a length of light common twine marked off into fathoms, until the ball ceased to unroll the twine off a reel left free to revolve. By the use of this simple plummet, Lieut. WALSH, of the United States service, made in the deep sea a cast of 34,000 feet without finding any bottom. Lieut. BERRYMAN of the United States ship *Dolphin*, obtained a like negative result in mid ocean with 39,000 feet of line. Lieut. PARKER, of the United States frigate *Congress*, reported "no bottom" with 50,000 feet of line. Capt. DENHAM, of Her Majesty's ship *Herald* alone believed that he touched the bottom in the South Atlantic, with a line of 46,000 feet.

It was soon ascertained that the negative results of the above named, and other similar attempts to find the bottom of the deep sea, were not altogether to be depended upon, because the thin line was carried out into bights or long curves, during the descent of the ball, by currents flowing transversely to each other at different depths, so that the twine often continued to unroll itself from the reel, even when the shot was resting on the bottom of the sea. This and other difficulties have now been entirely overcome by successive improvements in the management of the line, and in the construction of apparatus, especially by the invention of a very ingenious piece, by Mr. BROOKE of the U. S. Navy, in which the cannon ball is disconnected from the line on touching the bottom, and a light iron rod alone left attached, to be drawn up with a specimen of the bottom adhering to it, in a cavity prepared at its lower end. The practice in using this deep-sea sounding apparatus is to fasten it to a very strong line prepared for the purpose, and capable of sustaining a strain of better than half a hundred weight, although 600 fathoms of it only weigh about a pound. The cast of the ball is made from a boat, which is kept from drifting by oars, while the descent of the plummet is in progress; and the descent is timed, fathom by fathom, so that the influence of cross currents in drawing out the twine may be allowed for, simply by comparing the rate at which it runs for each given depth, with the rate at which it ought to go. Currents necessarily sweep the twine out at an uniform rate, while the cannon ball as necessarily, on account of the increasing friction, drags it out at a diminishing rate, which is accurately known from previous investigation. Thus the motion due to the current can be separated from that due to the descent of the ball. By the employment of this improved plan of sounding, specimens of the bottom are now commonly brought up from the depths exceeding two miles; and from an already very extensive series of soundings, it appears that the depth of the Atlantic nowhere exceeds twenty-five thousand feet. One of the deepest parts of this ocean seems to be immediately to the south of the banks of Newfoundland, between the parallels of 35° and 40° north latitude.

The basin of the Atlantic is a long trough or groove, indented between the Old World and the New, and extending certainly almost from the Northern to the Southern Pole. The hollow of this basin is so great, that the lowest depth of the Atlantic is nine miles beneath the highest peak of the Andes. In most places the actual bottom of the ocean is much broken up and very irregular. Sharp peaks and crested ridges, with precipitous sides, there reproduce all the bold Alpine contours which are encountered upon the land. The accompanying sketch conveys a very good idea of the *state of the Atlantic groove, as regards the irregularities and inequalities of its bottom.* It represents the actual condition of things between the coast of Africa and Yucatan, and is taken from Lieut. MAURY's work on the Physical Geography of the Sea.



Now supposing it to be required that a Submarine Telegraph cable should be stretched directly from Ireland to the nearest point of the coast line of the United States, that cable would have to be lodged upon just such a support as that represented in the sketch. In places it would have to hang upon lofty pointed peaks, in others it would be bent up and down in zig-zag depths, and in others it would depend from precipitous walls thousands of feet high, continually strained by the influence of its own weight. The direct distance between Ireland and the United States is a little over 3,000 miles. Any cable, however, which could adapt itself to the inequalities of the bottom that underlie this route, would probably have to be very much longer than the 3,000 miles.

A SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Out in the basin of the Atlantic, in the same parallel of latitude as the coast of Portugal, and about 1,500 miles away from Ireland, there is a cluster of supramarine pegs, upon which an Atlantic Cable might be hung, as an intermediate resting stage. This cluster is constituted by the mountainous islands of the Azores, which are not much more than two thousand miles in a direct line from the coasts of the United States. The idea had occurred that it might prove a very convenient course to take a telegraphic communication between the British Islands and the United States of America, through the Azores, as there would then be the advantage to each nation of the end of the line being landed upon its own territory. Unfortunately, however, for the prosecution of this scheme, it happens that this cluster of islands is composed of rugged and precipitous masses which are pierced up from very great depths of the ocean so suddenly, that not a single scrap of shoal coast, nor a single sheltered bay, is to be found anywhere among them. The Azores are also in the very midst of an area of volcanic disturbance. In their neighborhood the bottom of the ocean is liable at any instant to be heaved up, and to be broken and crushed with the utmost violence. Besides this, the direct line from the Azores to the United States crosses precisely that portion of the Atlantic which has been alluded to as the one deepest portion of the basin, and which is indeed a vast channel, hollowed out by the hand of *Nature for the transmission of that mighty Gulf* Stream, which circles as an endless vortex between Africa and Mexico, carrying the heat of the tropics to soften the climate of the more northern realms, and equalising the irregularities of temperature brought about by uneven distribution of land and sea, and by seasonal variations, but at the same time troubling the tranquillity of the sea wherever it prevails, and introducing movement and mechanical disturbance to a very considerable depth. If 3,000 miles of telegraph cable were prepared at a cost of nearly a million of capital, and were deposited in this part of the Atlantic, there can be no doubt that the rope would be abraded and destroyed in a very limited period, by the movement and strain to which it would be subjected. If it were carried by the Azores, and one of these Islands were used as a relay station, precisely the same dangers and disadvantages would still have to be encountered towards the western end of the route, and there would then be increased risk incident to the volcanic district traversed, which would more than counterbalance the gain of the intermediate resting place; a very problematical advantage in itself, it must be remembered, since that resting place is as far from the United States as Ireland is from Newfoundland. When Lieutenant MAURY was consulted by the House of Representatives of the United States, touching the practicability of either of these lines to the United States from England being adopted for telegraphic purposes, his answer was, "These peculiarities of the course constitute obstructions which in the present state of our knowledge are fatal to such a route."

Under these circumstances, then, with such a distance of current encumbered ocean to be traversed, and with such a bottom to be dealt with, what hope has the extended deep-sea survey furnished, that there is nevertheless a fair measure of probability a Telegraphic Cable may yet be stretched in safety from side to side of this stormy and broken sea? If the attention be fixed for an instant upon the accompanying sketch of the contour of the bottom of the Atlantic, as it extends from the South towards the North, it will be plain what the promise is that the deep-sea survey furnishes. This sketch is extracted from Lieut. MAURY's *Sailing Directions to accompany the Land and Current Charts.*

THE TELEGRAPH PLATEAU.

It will be observed that the Cape de Verd Islands project far above the surface of the sea as sharp and elevated peaks, and that their sides dip suddenly and precipitously down to jagged depths of about 19,000 feet. From this profundity the bottom rises, still in an abrupt way, to constitute the Azores, and then again descends as abruptly to some 14,000 feet. From this, after two or three alternations of rising and falling, it ascends, and then forms a broad even steppe or "Plateau," which after a time again subsides towards the north. This steppe is scarcely 12,000 feet beneath the surface of the ocean, and strange to say, it extends as a continuous ledge 400 miles wide, all the way from Cape Race in Newfoundland, to Cape Clear in Ireland, between the 45th and the 55th parallel of north latitude. This submarine ledge has been very accurately examined by sounding, and it is found that it is nowhere deeper than 12,000 feet (a trifle more than two miles.) It dips down slightly from either coast, reaching its greatest depression in mid-ocean; but the slope is a very gradual and easy one, and the surface is devoid of all abrupt irregularities. The general course and contour of this comparatively level submarine track, from the European to the American coast, is represented in the accompanying sketch derived from the line of soundings taken by Lieut. BERRYMAN, U. S. N.

[illegible] a submarine [illegible] really a gently-levelled plateau lying just so deep as to be inaccessible to the anchors of ships, and to other sources of external interference, and yet not so far depressed but that it can be reached by mechanical ingenuity without any very extravagant effort. It seems, indeed, that it is a portion of a great *mass of table land*, which entirely engirdles the earth, or which at least stretches from the western side of America to the Atlantic coasts of the Pacific. But what is the character of the surface of this submarine ledge? If it be not broken by furrows and pinnacles, is it nevertheless formed of hard and resisting rock? The deep-sea plummets which have been struck upon it in the course of soundings, come up from the contact marked by traces of what appears to the eye to be soft white sand.

The surface of the plateau is smoothly strewn with a deposit that is as even as the sands of the sea shore, in many of the tranquil bays of the British Islands. This superficial covering of the Atlantic steppe is not, however, sand. There is no sand in its composition; nothing which stone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the *siliceous* particles [illegible] which *form* [illegible]. When it is examined by powerful microscopes, it is found to be entirely composed of the preserved great coats of myriads of passed-away generations of living beings. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of little creatures which are known to naturalists under the names of the "Foraminifera" and "Diatoms" races of organization, because the minute shells are, in one case, pierced by delicate tubes or *foramina*, through which still more delicate feelers were protruded during the continuance of life; and because, in the other case, the creatures during life are multiplied by being "diatomed," or cut through into separate halves. These forms are, indeed, the dwellings, so to speak, of vital existence, the so-called elementary organisms which afford the battle ground of learned philosophers who are striving to settle the boundary question of the vegetable and animal domains. But whence have these interesting little microscopic creatures come to form their sepulchres so far out of the way of the haunts of observers? How they lived and died where their skeletons now rest? Was this submarine steppe their original dwelling place? By no means. Professor FORBES has shown that there is no life, either vegetable or animal, two miles down in the deep sea. These minute organisms originally lived in the tropical regions, where the vivifying sun makes the waters as well as the land teem with vital existence, and their siliceous shields have been floated thence in countless multitudes day after day, year after year, and century after century, by the perpetually running gulf stream, and deposited in accumulating heaps *just beyond the outer edge of the deep channel of the current*, upon *this strip of submarine table land, where calm still water only is found.* The presence of this layer of delicate shells on the surface of the Atlantic Plateau proves beyond all question that the depths are there calm and undisturbed. If a telegraph cable were once lodged upon this impalpable deposit, it would soon be entirely covered over by fresh settlings, even if it did not at once sink into it by the mere influence of weight. If art had prepared a bed for an electric cable, after full deliberation, it could not have devised any more complete arrangement than this profound recess of still water, paved beneath with smooth, impalpable powder.

It also appears, most wonderful to say, that it is in the nature of these dead little Monads to agglutinate themselves round masses of metal, which are buried in their layers. Iron, for instance, upon immersion in sea water, first acquires a slight coating of rust, and this coating then forms a mass of concrete out of some of the elements of the water and these flinty shields, in consequence of the muriate, or some other salt of lime, combining with the oxidised metal. Anchors have been picked up at sea encrusted some inches thick with this spontaneously prepared concrete. Many excellent authorities in these matters believe that, if a telegraph cable were deposited in this submarine burial-ground of the Diatoms, it would not only be in a tranquil and undisturbed retreat, but that after a few years it would actually be built in there by a flinty pavement, which no trifling exertion could manage to penetrate; that, in short, it would not only be at the bottom of the ocean, but would become an integral and permanent part of the ocean bed."

There is no need, then, for much deliberation on the part of man, as to the exact position the Atlantic Telegraph is to take. Nature has beneficently decided this question for him. Nature, indeed, has made every necessary preparation for the work. Newfoundland is stretched forth as the hand of the New World, to meet the grasp of the British Isles which are extended as the hand of the Old World. Exactly where these hands are held towards each other, and between them, a smooth, softly-paved ledge is laid down, to receive the cord that may compensate for the shortness of their reach, and this ledge is placed exactly at the depth which is required for the security of this connecting cord, and just beyond the edge of the eddying current which troubles the centre of the wide sea. The course of the telegraphic cable is precisely marked out by a natural tracing across the depths of the ocean. There is one line, and only one line, in which the work can be accomplished. Providence has designed that the Old World and the New, severed at the first by a great gulf, shall be reconnected by electrical sympathies and bonds, and Providence has prepared the material means for the fulfilment of the design. In his official letter to the United States Legislature, already alluded to, Lieut. MAURY writes: "The only practicable route for a submarine telegraph between the United States and England appears to be along the 'Plateau' of the Atlantic, whereupon it is proposed to lay the wire that is now in the process of construction." In accordance with this conviction, and in anticipation of the success which is to be realised, the Lieutenant prophetically christened the transverse table-land ledge of the North Atlantic, "THE TELEGRAPH PLATEAU," even before the completion of the prophecy had become the especial charge of commercial enterprise.

No allusion has been made to the practicability of adopting any course for the telegraphic cable to the north of the 55th parallel of latitude, because no advantage that such a proceeding could insure, has ever suggested itself. But it may be remarked, in passing, that any attempt to accomplish such a feat, if it had been suggested, must have been at once forbidden by the stormy nature of the sea which would have to be traversed, the entire unsuitableness of the ocean-bed lying beneath, the frequent presence there of huge and deep masses of floating ice, often descending many fathoms down into the water, and grounding and scraping along towards the American shore, and by the inconvenient tract of dreary and wild country which would have to be traversed.

THE MECHANICAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM—WEIGHT OF THE CABLE, &c.

When the practicability of laying down a telegraphic cable in the bed of the Atlantic had been determined, and the resolution had been taken that the thing which was practicable should be done, it was still felt to be a matter of the highest importance, and possibly one which might in the end involve the question of success, that the mechanical elements of the problem should be as carefully and maturely deliberated upon, and worked out, as the electrical, geographical, and financial elements were to be. It was felt on the instant that there were certain characteristics which the cable must possess, to enable it to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the conditions in which it would necessarily be placed. And it was also known that the arrangements which would be required for dropping the cable safely to the bed of the ocean, would be mainly dependent upon the form and character that were finally given to it on construction. All these matters were therefore to be considered fully, and settled before the terms and details of the contract were presented to the contractors, and therefore subscriptions were asked for. The very beautiful result which has been the material issue of the deliberation is, in a great measure, it must be stated, due to the science, assiduity, and skill of Mr. GLASS, of the above-mentioned firm, to whom the thanks of the Directors are eminently due for his indefatigable exertions.

The first important point which had to be settled was, what should be the *specific weight of the cable?* At any rate, it must be heavy enough to go quickly to the bottom of the sea by its own gravity, when launched from the stern of the paying out vessel. But it must not be too heavy, or the loop of some five or six miles, which would have to be sustained between the two vessels at first starting in mid-ocean, would be altogether unmanageable by the appliances at command. The exceeding difficulties which have to be encountered in managing heavy cables outside the deep sea, have been very graphically illustrated in a published communication by Mr. BRETT, alluding to an unsuccessful attempt to connect Europe with Africa by a cable of massive construction. After relating that there were only three men at his command whom he found to be brave and trusty enough to be the

[illegible] the bottom, and they [illegible] the [illegible] by a [illegible] weight. It was [illegible] that [illegible] the wire should never be lost than [illegible] it. It was an [illegible] that [illegible] the cable [illegible] the mid-ocean, thence to the [illegible] hold, and finally the removal of the mid-deck, to enable the coil to come up from the lower deck, were operations involving much labor, yet we dared not stop for the perpendicular strain on the cable [illegible] for fear.

THE CABLE FROM THE LIGHT A CABLE.

But, on the other hand, the cable must not be too light, or it would be at the mercy of the currents which it passes through, and share the fate of the [illegible] attempted to lay down the great sea monster. It would be as mad backwards and forwards [illegible] in a very very heated of going on to its destination. The bottom of the sea; and this would happen to the great risk of its integrity, as well as to the great expense of the company engaged in the work of submarine [illegible] for the unanimously great [illegible] of [illegible] and the cable very light, its strands [illegible] that there is in the sea, layers of [illegible] moving water, interposed above each other. In Arctic navigation, nothing is more common than to see a great iceberg plow its way through a floe of field ice meeting [illegible] and passing right and left, in [illegible] as the former moves in present [illegible] the cause of this kind, [illegible] by copper-sheathed floating [illegible] the opposite way, by an [illegible] [illegible] the depth of one quarter [illegible] the cable [illegible] the mid-deck, [illegible] the coil to come up from the lower deck, [illegible] involving much labor, yet we dared not stop for the perpendicular strain on the cable [illegible] for fear. This cable was lost, mainly in consequence of its weight, proving altogether [illegible] when circumstances necessitated a temporary suspension of the process of laying down its [illegible] and trawled sea. The cable parted upon a [illegible] of the vessel, and was found to have been broken apparently by friction on the rocks at the bottom, about five fathoms (half a mile) from the ship.

THE CABLE FROM THE LIGHT A CABLE.

But, on the other hand, the cable must not be too light, or it would be at the mercy of the currents which it passes through, and share the fate of the [illegible] attempted to lay down the great sea monster. It would be as mad backwards and forwards [illegible] in a very very heated of going on to its destination. The bottom of the sea; and this would happen to the great risk of its integrity, as well as to the great expense of the company engaged in the work of submarine [illegible] for the unanimously great [illegible] of [illegible] and the cable very light, its strands [illegible] that there is in the sea, layers of [illegible] moving water, interposed above each other. In Arctic navigation, nothing is more common than to see a great iceberg plow its way through a floe of field ice meeting [illegible] and passing right and left, in [illegible] as the former moves in present [illegible] the cause of this kind, [illegible] by copper-sheathed floating [illegible] the opposite way, by an [illegible] [illegible] the depth of one quarter [illegible] the cable [illegible] the mid-deck, [illegible] the coil to come up from the lower deck, [illegible] involving much labor, yet we dared not stop for the perpendicular strain on the cable [illegible] for fear. This cable was lost, mainly in consequence of its weight, proving altogether [illegible] when circumstances necessitated a temporary suspension of the process of laying down its [illegible] and trawled sea. The cable parted upon a [illegible] of the vessel, and was found to have been broken apparently by friction on the rocks at the bottom, about five fathoms (half a mile) from the ship.

[illegible] have supposed. But in order that this fear might be met in the widest way, and so to the [illegible] merely set at rest, Mr. WHITEHOUSE devised the following experiments. He connected three 200-mile lengths of the cable into a continuous line, and then passed a current from two thirty-six-inch double induction coils, excited by ten Smee's cells, each having plates of 100 square inches of area, through the 600 miles of cable to the magneto-electrometer. The weight of 146 grains was raised on the end of the steelyard, and was thus the measure of the acting force of the current after transmission through the cable. He next made a break in the cable at the distance of 400 miles from the nearer end, and introduced into the gap there one mile of fine insulated wire, which possessed only the one-eleventh of the capacity of the copper strand. This proportion was ascertained by weighing equal lengths of the wire and the strand. The piece of wire weighed three grains, and the piece of strand 33½ grains. A current from the same induction coils was now again passed through the 600 miles length of cable to the magneto-electrometer, with the one-mile length of fine wire interpolated in its course, and 120 grains were lifted on the steelyard. Only 20 grains of lifting power, out of a force equivalent to 146 grains, had been lost in consequence of the introduction of the mile of fine wire, measuring but the one-eleventh of the central strand! The fear that a stretch of two feet in a mile, for six miles of the cable, would render it electrically unfit for its service, was thus met by showing that if the entire copper strand of the cable were stretched 24 feet in every mile (an effect practically identical with the introduction of the mile of exceedingly fine wire,) the loss of conducting capability would amount to no more than a thirty-seventh part. In addition to this very interesting experiment, it was, however, also determined that the copper strand bears stretching to 30 per cent of elongation without injuring the integrity of texture injured—that is, it may be stretched [illegible] feet in a mile without being broken, and without its conducting capability [illegible] materially impaired. It has never broken, indeed, until elongated by stretching to the extent of from 25 to 30 per cent. The fear is, that this fear of the conducting wire of the cable being telegraphically disabled by attenuation, is based upon the notion that the insulated strand is to act as a simple conductor, and not as an *inductively charged Leyden jar*. It may be, and probably is, true that a simple conductor transmits an electrical current with a facility which is in a measure proportioned to its capacity as the smallest part of its length; the entire conductor being virtually reduced in dimensions to the standard of this smallest part. But it is not true that the transmitting power of an insulated submarine wire, which is virtually a Leyden jar, and open to inductive charges, is modified from the same cause to anything like the same extent. Here the induction, which has taken a mischievous part in producing retardation of electrical movement in coated wires, turns round and makes amends for its interference by causing small and easily-laid wires to be more manageable for submarine telegraphy than larger ones could be.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The copper strand of the cable is rolled up on drums as it is completed, and is then taken from the drums to receive a coating of three separate layers of refined gutta percha; these bring its diameter up to about three eighths of an inch. The coating of gutta percha is made unusually thick, for the sake of diminishing the influence of induction, and in order that the insulation may be rendered as perfect as possible. The latter object is also furthered by the several layers of the insulating material being laid on in succession; so that if there were accidentally any flaw in the one coat, the imperfect one is sure to be removed when the next deposit is added. To prove the efficacy of this proceeding, a great number of holes have been made near together in the first coating of a fragment of the wire, and the second coat has then been applied in the usual way. The insulation of the strand is found to be perfect under these circumstances, and continues so even when the core is *subjected to hydraulic pressure, amounting to five tons on the square inch.* The gutta percha which is employed for the coating of the conducting strand, is prepared with the utmost possible care. Lumps of the crude substance are first rasped down by a revolving two foot wheel cylinder, placed within a hollow cone, the whole piece of apparatus somewhat resembling the agricultural turnip machine in its mode of action. The raspings are then passed between rollers, macerated in hot water, and well churned. They are next washed in cold water, and driven as a boiling water temperature, by hydraulic power, through wire-gauge sieves, attached to the bottom of wide vertical pipes. The gutta percha comes out from the sieves in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POLITICS IN KANSAS.

Rumors and Reports—Prospects of Gov. Walker—The Ultraists of Both Sides, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Kansas is now suffering from an attack of rumors and threats—a dreadful complication of disorders. The crisis occurs in October, and fears are expressed that the patient will be seized with another fit of convulsions before we can look for a perfect recovery. As my business, however, is not to prescribe but to describe, you will permit me to state the symptoms and leave modes of cure to those Sangrados who have distinguished themselves by their unremitting attention to the health of that good old body, the Union, whom may the Fates long favor.

In the first place then (dropping the figure) the main topics of conversation, speculation, and misrepresentation throughout this good Territory, are the action of the Constitutional Convention which meets here in September next, and the probable result of the October elections under the acts of the Territorial Legislature. On these subjects the talk generally assumes the form of threats—thus:

General LANE, it is said, threatens to drive the Convention into Missouri. But he won't. The ultra Free-State agitators threaten that whatever may be the character of the Constitution framed by that Convention, (if it be allowed to sit,) the Free State Party, to a man, will vote for its rejection. But they won't. The ultra Pro-Slavery agitators threaten to withhold that Constitution from the vote of all the bona fide resident settlers. But they won't. The same party threaten to have every man disqualified from voting who has not paid taxes. But they won't.

Rely upon it, the Convention will meet and sit undisturbed; they will frame a Constitution; they will decide on submitting it to the people with the question of Slavery or No-Slavery, as an independent clause to be separately voted on; if the Constitution be a good one, a majority of the people will vote for its adoption; the Free-State Party will go to the polls en masse in October; they will vote, whether they have, or have not, paid their taxes, and nobody will venture to hinder them in the exercise of their right of franchise; and if Governor WALKER finds it necessary, he will order out every soldier in Kansas to protect every citizen of the Territory, of whatever politics, whose rights are jeopardized.

Now, for a batch of rumors—flying rumors. These are so numerous that a whole regiment of riflemen and half-a-dozen batteries would be inadequate to shoot down one half of them. I shall simply let daylight through three or four.

First.—It is rumored that Gov. WALKER's object in keeping the troops at Lawrence is to intimidate the Free-State voters from approaching the polls in October. That is utterly untrue. It is well known by all who have ever conversed with Gov. WALKER on the subject of the October elections, that *it is his wish to see every man who has resided in Kansas since the 1st of April last*, go to the polls and record his vote, and that nobody would deprecate any interference with the right of suffrage more than he. I know personally many Free-State men who have made it a point to interrogate Gov. WALKER on this subject, and the result of their interviews has invariably been a firm determination on their part to assert and exercise their rights as citizens of the Territory.

Second.—It is asserted that STRINGFELLOW, ABELL and others recently, at a meeting held in Missouri, exhorted the residents of that State to make another raid on the ballot-boxes of Kansas in October, and insure the election of a Pro-Slavery Legislature and other Territorial officers. This charge was made by a Republican, at a Democratic meeting recently held at Osawkee, just before the termination of the land sales there, and was indignantly repudiated by the Democratic speakers. I am informed, in the most authoritative manner, that no such speeches were ever made. On the contrary, Mr. ABELL, it is said, simply stated that if Missouri had furnished 20,000 permanent settlers, as she should have done, to Kansas, the result, so far as the Slavery question is concerned, would now be different; and as for Dr. STRINGFELLOW, it is a matter of public notoriety that at Atchison, where he resides, he sustains with the utmost energy and most disinterested zeal, the whole policy of Gov. WALKER.

Now for a few facts.

The Grand Jury has been in session in Lecompton for the last fortnight. A number of silly bills against people charged with offences arising out of the troubles of last year and the year preceding, have been found, and writs were issued on them and handed over to the Sheriff for execution. At the same time, a series of old writs of a similar character were exhumed from the dust of the last nine or ten months and similarly disposed of. The Sheriff accordingly proceeded to serve them. In some cases, he succeeded; in others, he was nearly being served himself with a mittimus to the kingdom come, and had to get a posse of troops to aid him. The egregious folly, nay, the positive error, of this revival of old feuds and reopening of old sores argues badly for the judgment of those who prompted it, and cannot be too seriously condemned. If the extremists in this Territory would only let things alone, and permit the tide of affairs to take its natural course, you would never hear another word about our difficulties, for there would be no longer any difficulties to hear about. My "middle party," however, is going to settle the business at any rate, but they could effect that so much more easily if the two ends that meet in violence would only remain quiet.

Another proceeding of this Grand Jury deserves a passing notice. On Saturday last, after their adjournment, a series of resolutions were introduced among them, asking them to give an expression of opinion on the leading political questions of the day, to-wit: the policy of Gov. WALKER, Slavery in Kansas, the submission of the Constitution to the people, the payment of taxes, the qualification of voters, &c. A meeting was immediately organized to consider the propriety of the step proposed, and the resolutions were rejected by a large majority. Subsequently a series of resolutions were adopted by them, expressive simply of their confidence in the integrity and ability of the Judiciary of Kansas, and of their concurrence in the extra-judicial opinion of Judge CATO, which asserts that the payment of taxes is an essential prerequisite of the right to vote in October. The Free State Party, however, have no need to dread anything the Grand Jury may say. Gov. WALKER says the contrary on the tax question, and that, to every man who knows his capacity and determination, is guarantee enough.

P. H. C.

Sailors on American Ships.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I was much pleased to see in your paper of to-day, remarks on the curious (not "puzzling") fact that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the shipping business, it is difficult to find crews for the few vessels that do proceed to sea.

Now this is exactly what I had anticipated for the last two or three years, since my frequent passages to Liverpool in American ships have opened to my astonished eyes the brutal, cowardly and unwarrantable treatment of poor Jack by the officers on board.

But I knew the evil would correct itself and ultimately recoil on its authors, and I have for some time past taken pains in correspondence with my friend, Rev. E. M. FIELDEN, Chief of Police Magistrates, Liverpool, in calling his attention to the subject, and urging a severe punishment of the officers whenever possible, as the inclosed copy of one of my letters (16th February last) to that gentleman will show.

That the seamen are tempted into other services (not "employments") there can be no doubt, for on my last trip to Liverpool I found on our arrival in port, (and I took some trouble to ascertain it, feeling an interest in the ill-used men,) that out of a crew of 24, 16 left the ship immediately, and several of them engaged on board the *James Baines*, Australian packet, then about to sail, and the remainder on other British ships; the six invalided men were sent to the hospital, the poor fellows, perhaps, disabled for life.

Thus I could go on detailing to you various instances where whole ships crews have left American vessels at Liverpool, with a determination never to embark again (as the Tars coarsely observed in my hearing) with "those bl—dy tyrants, the Yankee officers."

I am, your obedient servant and constant reader,

JAMES MARK LANGWORTHY.

THE DUPONT POWDER-MILLS EXPLOSION.—LEWIS VACHE, another of the men wounded by the explosion of DUPONT's powder-mill, has since died. Mr. ALEXIS T. DUPONT, the proprietor, who was killed, was a relative of Capt. DUPONT, who is now on his road to China, in command of the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*. He was 42 years of age, and is the first of the family who has ever been injured by any explosion of gunpowder, although they have never shrunk from any dangers to which persons in their employ were exposed. It is stated that he made a provision for the completion of the Episcopal Church at Brandywine Village on the Sunday previous to his decease.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARREST OF JOHN THOMPSON.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 27.

Before Judge Hoffman.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK VS. JOHN THOMPSON.

Judge HOFFMAN granted the order of arrest against Mr. Thompson upon the affidavit of James L. Jaques, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Thompson is still in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Stone.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. Jaques:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry L. Jaques being sworn, stated that he is the Vice-President of the above-named plaintiffs; that this action is brought against the defendant to recover the possession of personal property of the plaintiffs, wrongfully detained by the defendant, consisting of the circulating notes of the Chemung County Bank, in the State of New-York, of the aggregate amount of $1,800; the circulating notes of the Waverley Bank, in said State, of the aggregate amount of $2,700; the circulating notes of the Bank of Kent, in said State, of the aggregate amount of $4,100; and the circulating notes of the Mercantile Bank, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, of the aggregate amount of $3,900; the whole of said bills being of the value of $12,500; that the plaintiffs are a Banking Association created under the law of the State of New York, doing business in the City of New-York; that as such Banking Association they are daily in receipt of large amounts of the circulating notes or bills of Banks out of the City of New-York, which notes are not current in said City; that the defendant was the redeeming agent of the said Banks above named, viz: The Chemung County Bank, the Bank of Kent, and the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, and as such redeeming agent, has been in the habit of taking from the plaintiffs the notes of the above-named Banks, held by them at a small discount; that on the morning of the 25th day of August inst. the plaintiffs possessed and were the owner of the circulating notes of the said Banks respectively to the amounts herein above specified, the whole amounting together to the sum of $12,500; that such bills or notes were in separate packages, those of each Bank being together in one large package and consisting of several smaller packages, surrounded by a strap, each of the large packages containing upon it a strap the amount thereof, and the smaller packages being marked with the marks and checks used by the plaintiffs.

That at about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of such last-mentioned day, the defendant, by his clerk or agent, applied at the banking office of the plaintiffs to redeem the circulating notes or bills of the said banks, and thereupon the plaintiffs delivered to the defendant's said clerk or agent the said bills or notes of the four said banks to the amount herein particularly specified, and received from him in exchange therefor the check of the defendant upon the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, for the sum of $12,489 88, being the aggregate amount of said bills, deducting therefrom an agreed rate of discount. That shortly after the commencement of banking hours in the said City, the said check was presented by the plaintiffs to the said bank upon which it was drawn, and payment thereof was demanded, which was refused.

That at the time said check was given the said defendant had not, nor has he at any time since, had any funds whatever in the said American Exchange Bank, which fact was well known to the defendant; that the defendant has suspended payment and is insolvent, and he was insolvent when the said check was given, as deponent verily believes; that the said defendant had overdrawn his account upon the Bank of the Republic, in said City, on the afternoon of the 24th day of August inst., as deponent has been informed; that as deponent verily believes, the said bills or notes were so obtained from the plaintiffs by the defendant upon the said worthless check with the preconceived intent to cheat the plaintiffs out of the same; that, as deponent is advised and believes, by means of such fraudulent act of the defendant, the defendant acquired no title to a property in said bills as against the plaintiffs. Deponent further saith that immediately upon refusal of the payment of the said check the same was tendered and offered to said Thompson by the President of the plaintiffs, and also by deponent, and that said bills or notes of said banks were demanded of him as the property of the plaintiffs, but the said defendant wholly refused to deliver up the said notes or bills or any of them. That this action has been commenced by the service upon the defendant of the summons herein; that at the time of the issuing of the summons in this action the plaintiffs therein claimed the immediate delivery of the said bank bills or notes, and made and delivered to the sheriff of the City and County of New York the affidavit, and gave the security required by the provisions of the Code, entitled, "Claim and delivery of personal property," and required the sheriff to take the same from the defendant and deliver them to the plaintiff, but that the sheriff could not find or take the same, after having applied to the defendant therefor. That the defendant stated that he had disposed of the same; that as deponent is informed and believed, the said sheriff has filed such requisition with the Clerk of this Court with his return indorsed thereon in substance that he had served upon the defendant the summons in this action, and a copy of the undertaking, requisition, and affidavit in this action, and that the said property had been claimed, removed, converted and disposed of, so that he could not take the same as thereby commanded. That from the facts and circumstances aforesaid, this deponent believes that the said property has been concealed, removed or disposed of by the defendant, so that the same could not be found or taken by the sheriff, and with the intent that the same should not be so found or taken, and with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof.

HENRY L. JAQUES.

Sworn this 25th day of August, 1857, before me,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Judge Superior Court.

Before Judge Duer.

MOTION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. John Thompson.—The order granted by Judge DUER on Wednesday, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the order of arrest against Mr. Thompson should not be set aside and vacated, being returnable at 12 o'clock to-day, the counsel for the parties appeared in Court.

Mr. Van Vleck read affidavits in support of his motion.

Mr. Evarts read affidavits on the other side.

Mr. Van Vleck said there was no dispute about the fact that immediately after the money came into Thompson's possession the packages were broken open and the money distributed. Mr. Thompson could not know when a package of money was pointed to where that money came from. The testimony of the teller was explicit that it was impossible for Mr. Thompson to tell what money was being paid out. The only testimony showing the intention of Mr. Thompson to fail was that of Mr. Lowry. Here was the testimony of the defendant himself that at the time the check was presented at the Metropolitan Bank he had no thought of suspending. The first question was, whether the plaintiff could bring a suit for the claim and delivery of personal property in a case like this. His argument was not now to prove that an action for the conversion of property could not be commenced against Mr. Thompson, but that the present form of action was incorrect. His Honor should consider whether it was probable that Mr. Thompson had a deliberate intention to defraud. Could His Honor say it was possible, when the suit was commenced, for Mr. Thompson to return the identical property. Mr. Van Vleck examined at length the sections of the Code which prescribe the rules to be observed in bringing an action for the claim and delivery of personal property.

MR. THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

John Thompson being sworn, says: That he is under arrest pursuant to an order of arrest granted in this cause yesterday, by his Honor Judge HOFFMAN, under subdivision 2d of section 179 of the Code. Deponent further says, that he was forced to suspend payment yesterday, about half past eleven o'clock, unexpectedly, in consequence of Banks dishonoring deponent's checks, occasioned, as deponent believes, by the alarm created in the Street by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and other causes, which suspension was wholly unexpected to deponent. That when the check was given to plaintiff mentioned in the moving affidavits, and the bank bills received in exchange, deponent did not expect to suspend or think of so doing, and had no doubt the check would be paid, as deponent has been in the habit of overdrawing his account at the American Exchange Bank, and at other banks, temporarily, and frequently to large amounts; that deponent was very largely in uncurrent money business, taking care of the circulation of country banks and other business, as banker and broker; that up to the time of his suspension his credit was good and unimpaired in the street, and the transaction in question was a usual and common one; that the reason the money was not returned to plaintiff was deponent's inability to do so, as stated in the annexed affidavit of Edgar W. Morse, and deponent says that such was not concealed, removed or disposed of by him or his clerks, with intent that the same should not be found or taken by the Sheriff, or with intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof, but the same, immediately on its receipt, was broken from its packages, mixed with other money of the same and other kinds of denominations, and a large amount of it was paid out before deponent suspended, in the usual course of his business, and it is utterly impossible for any one to identify any part of it, or tell how much, if any of it, remains in his possession; deponent further says he has made no assignment and no fraudulent disposition of his property or any part of it.

J. THOMPSON.

Sworn this 26th day of August, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF EDGAR W. MORSE.

Edgar W. Morse being sworn, says—He is Teller of the uncurrent money department for John Thompson, the defendant; that he took the check mentioned in the moving affidavits, signed in blank in defendant's name by Mr. Megary; filled in the amount and sent it to plaintiff in exchange for the money for the recovery of which the suit is brought, between nine and ten A. M. of yesterday; that when the packages came to defendant's banking-house, they were immediately broken open and the money distributed with other money of the same and other kinds, and of the same and other denominations, of which a large amount was there on hand, and a large portion of it was paid out during the two or more hours which intervened before his suspension in the usual course of his business; that when defendant learned that the check was dishonored, it was impossible for any one to identify the money remaining on hand, or tell how much remained; that although defendant knew there was some money at the Metropolitan Bank for redemption yesterday morning, he did not know the amounts or the particulars, and gave no directions, and did not personally know what was done with it, except his knowledge of the usual course of such transactions.

Deponent further says it was usual and customary for the defendant to overdraw his account at the American Exchange and other Banks.

E. W. MORSE.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES MEGARY.

Charles Megary, being sworn, says that he has been for several years past Cashier for the defendant, John Thompson, and authorized to sign checks for him; that he signed the check given to plaintiff, and Edgar W. Morse filled it up and did the business with plaintiff; that the annexed affidavit of John Thompson as to his business and extent of it, and as to his credit in the Street, and his custom of overdrawing at the American Exchange Bank and other Banks, and as to this being a usual transaction, and as to what was done with the money, is true; and deponent verily believes the suspension was forced and sudden, as in his affidavit stated, and that the true causes thereof are therein stated.

CHARLES MEGARY.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. EVARTS read the following affidavits, in opposition to the motion:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John Earl Williams* being sworn, saith that he is President of the above-named plaintiffs; that on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th day of August, at about five minutes past eleven o'clock, deponent called upon the above-named John Thompson, at his office in the City of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining from him the sum of $12,500, in uncurrent bills, which the defendant had obtained that morning from the Metropolitan Bank, $489 88 upon the American Exchange Bank, the payment of which check had been refused; deponent saw said Thompson, and asked him if the said check was all right, and the said Thompson replied, "No, it is not all right, it is all wrong;" deponent then asked him if it would be certified at the Bank, and the said Thompson said that it would not; deponent then asked him to give up the money which he had obtained from the plaintiffs upon the check, which said Thompson refused to do, saying, "I cannot do anything about it to-day, for the president's sake, but your Bank need not be concerned." Deponent further saith, that said Thompson, at such interview, did not in any manner pretend that he had parted with or disposed of the said bills, or any part of them.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Sworn this 27th day of August, 1857, before me,
JOHN FOOT, Com. of Deeds.

HENRY L. JAQUES' SECOND AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Henry L. Jaques, being sworn, saith that he is the Vice-President of the plaintiffs in this action; that his interview with the defendant Thompson, on the morning of the 25th day of August inst., referred to in deponent's affidavit, upon which the order of arrest was granted in this action, took place at about 25 minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning; that deponent at such interview asked said Thompson to give him the money referred to in deponent's affidavit in return for said Thompson's check, which Thompson refused to do; that as deponent was talking with said Thompson, Mr. Read, of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, came in with a check of said Thompson, which he asked him to take back and give in its place the draft for which the same had been given that morning; that said Thompson thereupon surrendered to said Read the draft and took back the check. Deponent then asked him to do the same by the plaintiffs and return the bills belonging to the plaintiffs, which the deponent could, as he then informed said Thompson, identify, and deponent would give up the check again to the plaintiffs said Thompson replied: "That is a different case. This (referring to the bills of the plaintiff) is a cash transaction."

He also said that he had advised with his lawyer, and he should say again that he would not give up the bills. Deponent pointed to a file of bills upon a counter in the office, and said to said Thompson, "There is our money, give it to us." Said Thompson did not deny that the money to which deponent pointed was the money in question, but still refused to give up the same. That said Thompson informed deponent that he failed at eleven o'clock that morning.

HENRY L. JAQUES.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1857,
JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

ROBERT BAYLIS' AFFIDAVIT.

Robert Baylis, being sworn, saith that he is the Superintendent of the Foreign Money Department of the American Exchange Bank; that the defendant, John Thompson, has been in the habit for over two years past, of redeeming daily the circulating notes of certain country Banks taken by the American Exchange Bank in the course of its business; that on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th day of August, instant, deponent sent by the runner of said bank to said Thompson, for redemption bills of certain country banks redeemed by him, to the aggregate amount of $9,600; that shortly after eleven o'clock of that morning, the said clerk returned with Thompson's check for the amount of said bills, deducting the discount, which check was upon the American Exchange Bank. That said Thompson, having no funds to his order in said Bank sufficient to pay said check, deponent took said check immediately to said Thompson's office. That, according to deponent's impression, he reached Thompson's office not later than fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock, and found said Thompson there. That he demanded the said bills of said Thompson, and tendered to him his check, but that Thompson wholly refused to deliver up the bills, saying that he would do nothing that day, but that the Bank should lose nothing by him. That he has not surrendered said bill nor has he paid said check.

R. BAYLIS.

Sworn before EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

BENJ. BUCKLEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Benj. Buckley, being duly sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, and has been such clerk for several years past; that for more than two years past deponent has been for almost daily of each business day in the habit of presenting drafts upon the defendant, John Thompson, for payment, which drafts were invariably paid by check of said Thompson; that deponent was never paid the cash upon any draft which he so presented; that for the last ten months, Henry W. Davison, a clerk in said Bank, has occasionally alternated with deponent in the presentment of drafts on the defendant; that said drafts averaged about twelve in number each day.

BENJ. BUCKLEY.

Sworn before JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. W. DAWSON.

Henry W. Davison being duly sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank. That for the past ten months he has been in the habit of presenting drafts upon the defendant, Thompson, for payment, which drafts were always paid by the clerks of said Thompson, except in one or two instances, when a single draft was forwarded for a small amount; the same was paid in cash.

H. W. DAVISON.

JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

City and County of New-York.—*Robert H. Lowry* being sworn, saith, that he is the Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, at which Bank the defendant kept an account; that at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., deponent called upon the defendant at his office, about some irregularities in his account with said Bank, and said Thompson then told deponent that he had made up his mind to fail, or words to that effect; that deponent attempted to dissuade him from suspending, to which he assented, as deponent understood.

ROBERT H. LOWRY.

Sworn this 27th day of August, 1857, before me,
JOHN FOOT, Com. of Deeds.

Judge DUER said that he would like to know the state of Mr. Thompson's accounts with the different banks on the evening of the 24th inst., and particularly with the Bank on which he had drawn his check in favor of the plaintiffs; also as to what knowledge he had of the state of his affairs between 9½ and 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th inst., and as to the cause of his suspension of payment. To become acquainted with these facts he ordered that the matter be postponed until Saturday at 12 o'clock, M., and that the defendant be allowed to put in additional affidavits reciting the facts in relation to the matter as above stated.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—More Attachments Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 27.

In the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—To-day Judge PEABODY granted six more attachments against the Life and Trust Company, as follows:

The Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Washington	$56,909 37
The Muskingum Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Zanesville	37,265 05
The Bank of Geauga, at Painesville	22,350 83
Western Reserve Bank	63,408 25
The Merchants' Bank	1,948 89
The Franklin Branch of the State Bank of Ohio	50,000 00

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Aug. 27.

Before Judge Peabody.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Dwight Montgomery vs. The Metropolitan Sanitary Association.—Application was made before Judge PEABODY to-day for an injunction to restrain the defendants from transferring or selling any of their property or effects. The Judge granted the application.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Aug 27.

Before Justices Osborne and Wood.

The usual crowd of witnesses, shysters, and interested or curious spectators swarmed the Court-room. Shortly before 9 o'clock a long procession of prisoners of every color and shade, men, women, and children,—some respectable-looking, but the majority bearing the impress of crime—filed into the prisoners' box and filled it to overflowing. There huddled together they awaited their fate, and as their names were called, each one advanced to the bar for trial. "Alois Travers to the bar." He had committed an assault and battery upon Officer Austin H. Lake, of the Eleventh District Police, Aug. 25. The officer said he struck him, and pulled out a pistol and threatened his life. He was arrested and taken before Judge Wood, who examined the pistol, found it loaded, and extracted the ball. Travers was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Washington Harrington snatched Christian Kerdlow's watch and chain from his pocket as he was coming off a North River boat, Aug. 22. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this? [No answer.] You've got nothing to say. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Catherine Wall stole a sheet, value $1, from Jeremiah O'Donohue, and will expiate her offence at the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Addison went into Adaline Dedrick's room, at No. 117 Avenue C, August 24, and stole some wearing apparel. *Prisoner*—Can I speak? *Judge Osborne*—Yes. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, that woman has not told one word of truth. *Judge Wood*—What did you go into her room for? *Prisoner*—I didn't go in; I never saw the woman before; she took me for the wrong woman. *Judge Wood*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—I live out. *Judge Wood*—Find you guilty, and fine you $5. If you pay the fine you'll get off.

Morris Roy had assaulted and beaten John Roy, Aug. 25. "He's my son," said the prisoner as he came up to the bar. John wanted the Judge to let his father go. *Judge Osborne*—Well, then, don't you ever come and bother me again about him. I shan't issue a warrant if you come twenty times for it. It would do him good to be sent up. Clear out.—The "chip" and the "old block" went off together as if nothing had ever occurred to interrupt their amicable relations.

William Brannan appeared to testify that Frederick Schultz had committed an assault and battery upon him, Aug. 25. "Shall I begin at the beginning?" asked the witness. "Oh, no," said Judge Osborne, "we know all about the creation,—Noah's ark and all that. Tell us what he did to you?" The witness branched off into an irrelevant rigmarole. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, what did he do to you? The witness, who resided at No. 197 Twelfth-street swore that Schultz struck him and bit his finger. After some further examination, "Oh, well," said Judge Osborne, "we'll have to acquit him I suppose." *Judge Wood*—(To the prisoner)—Go on. He went without further bidding.

Alexander Ross, arraigned on complaint of James C. Kimmer for stealing a coat, pleaded guilty. *Judge Wood*—Where do you live, Ross? *Prisoner*—At No. 127 Chrystie-street. *Judge Wood*—What is your business? *Prisoner*—Tending bar. *Judge Wood*—Tending bar, eh? *Judge Osborne*—Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Ann Flanigan followed Mary Jane Smith through Washington Market, Aug. 22, put her hand into her pocket and stole her purse, containing 25 cents. One witness saw her make three different attempts to pick Mary Jane's pocket. *Judge Osborne*—What have you to say, Ann? *Prisoner*—What does she (the witness) say? *Judge Osborne*—She swears she saw you make three different attempts to pick her pockets. That market is infested with young female pickpockets, and hardly a day in the week passes but some lady has her satchel cut off or her pocket picked. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months. That's about right I guess.

William Jomers committed an assault and battery on Richard Caffin, Aug. 24. The complainant was a conductor in a City Railroad car. The prisoner had assaulted him while under the influence of liquor. He wanted to let him off. *Judge Wood*—Well, let him go.

Ann Shillock had been arrested for disorderly conduct, and while Dorotha Bennett was making the complaint in the Police Office, Ann sprang at her and committed a violent assault upon her under the very eyes of the sitting Magistrate. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery which was committed in open Court, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

Bridget Hand stole a pocket-book containing $5, from William Kauffman, Aug. 24. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—I didn't take it. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, well, that's enough. We know you did take it. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. You're well known here.

Maria Wilson stole a piece of calico, value $3, from Owens Dundas. *Judge Osborne*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Twenty-six years old. *Judge Osborne*—How came you to do this, Maria? *Prisoner*—(sobbing)—Another woman took me into a store and gave me something to drink. *Judge Wood*—Where do you live, Maria? *Prisoner*—At West Farms. I came down Friday. Mr. Beale, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, said he would make some inquiries about the prisoner, and in the meantime she was found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

Peter Kelly was complained of by Mary Moran, who said he struck her several times, Aug. 23. *Judge Osborne*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Osborne*—I guess we had better find you some employment. An officer said the prisoner would go to sea. *Judge Osborne*—I don't believe he's going to sea. I guess we'd better ship him. The prisoner said he would go with the officer and ship on board an outward-bound vessel. The officer would go with him if he was ordered to,—not otherwise. *Judge Wood*—Well, go ship in the navy. They want some men in the navy.

Mary Hall "took" two bank bills ($5) from John J. Kuhn, Aug. 23. The complainant said he met the prisoner in the street, she said she was very sick, had no place to lay her head, and implored him to take her home with him. He finally consented to do so, and she rewarded his generosity by committing the burglary. The Court rewarded her by sentencing her to the Penitentiary for three months.

James Brady assaulted and beat Mary Brady Aug. 23. Mr. Beale said Brady was supposed to be subject to aberration of intellect. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we'll send him up to Blackwell's Island for 3 months, and if he turns out to be crazy they will have him transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

Officer George Hall, of the Twentieth Precinct Police found John Gilgin lying drunk on the sidewalk, Aug. 23, and tried to arouse him, when he got up and struck him with his fists and kicked him. *Judge Wood*—Have you got a family? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Wood*—How much of a family? *Prisoner*—None, Sir. *Judge Wood*—No family? *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Timothy Kelly at the bar, was confronted by Maria Anderson on the stand, who charged him with assault and battery. *Judge Osborne*—What did you strike this woman for? *Prisoner*—I didn't strike her. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! The complainant stated that she often had occasion to pass a grocery store, in front of which the prisoner and others always stood. On this occasion she passed, carrying a basket, and the prisoner went up to her, and said, "Let me carry the basket." She made no reply, and then he shoved himself against her. She told him to go away, she wanted nothing to do with such as he, and thereupon he struck her. He was found guilty, and fined $20.

Francis Robione had beaten his wife Eliza, at No. 206 West Sixteenth-street. She begged that the Judge would let him off. They had two little children to take care of, and it was the first time he had abused her in 15 years. *Judge Wood* (to the prisoner)—We'll dismiss this charge against you. You must leave your wife alone. She pleads for you.

Edward Brown and John H. Caris, of No. 28 Hamilton street, had a dispute about some money which the former owed the latter, Aug 24. Caris said he asked the prisoner for the money and he said he'd "see him d——d first," and struck him, and assaulted his wife also. *Judge Osborne*—It appears you committed two assaults on this occasion—one on the man and one on the wife. What do you do for a living? The prisoner was a sailor. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, and fine you $20.

Catherine Corbitt (colored) pleaded guilty to stealing a lady's sack, value $5, from Margarett Carroll Aug. 20. *Judge Osborne*—What did you do it for? The prisoner said she didn't mean to appropriate it; she only wanted to take a pattern of it. *Judge Osborne*—The temptation was too strong. Tasty wench! They'll want her on the Island up there. [To the prisoner]—Two months in the Penitentiary for you.

Isabella Hammond stole a shawl, worth $5, from Johanna Ellis, of No. 26 Worth-street, July 16. The prisoner (a German) told a long story in her vernacular to the Interpreter. *Judge Osborne*—What is that long rigmarole? The woman admitted she stole the shawl and pawned it. *Judge Wood*—Where do you live, Isabella? *Prisoner*—In Sullivan-street. *Judge Wood*—Married? *Prisoner*—Yes. *Judge Wood*—Any children? *Prisoner*—(sobbing)—All dead. *Judge Osborne*—She looks as if a little rustication would do her good. We find her guilty and sentence her to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

A man who gave his name as John Smith was accused by Joseph Niblo, a grocer, of No. 428 Eighth-avenue, of stealing from him a tub containing 35 pounds of butter. The complainant had bought the butter at Washington Market, and on his arrival home he missed it from his wagon. Inquiries were made, and an officer found the butter in the prisoner's possession. *Judge Osborne*, (to the officer)—Know this chap? *Officer*—No, Sir. *Judge Wood*, (to the prisoner)—What do you follow for a living—peddling? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Francis Thompson alias John Jenkins was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Officer Joseph R. Paul, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Aug. 24. The officer was directed by the Captain, he said, to arrest the prisoner on a charge of house-breaking. He attempted to do so, when Jenkins made the assault. *Judge Osborne*—He 's an escaped convict from New-Jersey. [To the prisoner.] We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. Meanwhile we will notify the authorities of New-Jersey that you are here in custody, so that after you have served your time out here, you can go back to New Jersey to prison.

Prisoner—Your Honor, I'm perfectly innocent of the charge made against me by the officer.

Judge Osborne—Oh, yes; there have been all kinds of tricks resorted to to get you out of prison since you were committed. He was taken into the prison.

Daniel Marvin knocked James May senseless, Aug. 11. *Judge Wood*—Did you know the prisoner before. *Witness*—Yes he lived over my head, your Honor. Counsel for the prisoner was about to call some witnesses. The Clerk said the prisoner had plead guilty. *Judge Osborne*—Did you plead guilty to this charge. *Prisoner*—Yes, I gave him a little box. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, well, go on. Let's see how big a box you gave him. Witnesses for the prisoner swore strongly in his favor. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, well, it don't appear to be such a very great affair after all. We fine him $15. You mustn't grumble, (to the prisoner) Your counsel says he's satisfied.

Catharine Conly was fined $5 for an assault and battery on Maria Barker, No. 257 West Twenty-sixth-street. After the sentence was pronounced, the husband of the complainant said, "There's another witness here." "We don't want her," said Judge Osborne. "Well," said the husband, "I'll turn around and prosecute for false swearing." "You had better pay $5," observed Judge Wood, "to teach your wife not to fight."

James Tomlinson, a laborer, complained that his foreman struck him because he came late to his business in the morning. *Judge Wood*—What have you got to say, Murray? *Prisoner*—I have got to say that he came to work every morning drunk. *Judge Osborne*—That'll do. You can go. *Judge Wood*—We find you guilty, and suspend sentence, Mr. Murray.

Interesting Wedding Party—Marriage of Two Mutes by a Mute Clergyman.

From the Louisville Journal.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of Aug. 6, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. JOHN BLOUNT, the bridegroom, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine-looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Mrs. LUCRETIA ANN HOGGLAND, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HOAGLAND, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some 18 or 20 years since at the same institution. They have three other children—two of whom hear and talk; their youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects, before long, to go to the same Institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing, a good education—which his father, mother and sister have received before him.

There was also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them present or former pupils of the above-named institution. The attendant of the bride, Miss MARY BOYD, from Harrison County, was as modest, beautiful and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class-mate of the bride. Other ladies who were mutes, were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as by their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen, also, were not wanting, of fine appearance, education and manners, to lend interest to the occasion. In addition to the mutes who were present, were others who, from intercourse with the family of the bride, or in some other way had become familiar with the sign-language, so that the conversation of the evening was chiefly had in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which, perhaps, gave the most peculiar interest to the occasion, was the fact that the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was Rev. S. B. CHEEK, Vice-Principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony. The prayer, the propounding of the marriage covenant, the benediction, and the blessing of the wedding feast, were all performed in the graceful and eloquent, though voiceless language of nature, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb. The mutes who were present all testified their peculiar delight, saying they had often witnessed marriages before, but had never understood what was actually said and done until the occasion. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all parties present were delighted, and which furnished a most striking exemplification of what has been done and can be done for the unfortunate mute.

A New-Yorker Chasing an Eloped Wife—Scandal.

From the Baltimore Sun.

About ten days since, a man accompanied by two females, one of whom was represented to be his wife, and the other his sister, arrived in this city and stopped at one of the principal hotels. On Monday of last week they left the hotel, saying that they were going to Washington, instead of which they went to a house on North street, where the man had engaged board for them. During the latter part of last week another party came on from New York and made application to officer TAYMAN, of the detective force, to assist him in looking for his wife, whom he alleged had eloped with the husband of another woman. The search was begun and a clue to the whereabouts of the man and females was obtained, and it was discovered that they would take the 9 o'clock train on Saturday for Philadelphia. Accordingly, the husband in search of his wife, in company with the officer, went to the President-street depot and commenced a search through the cars.

After passing through one or two, the husband espied his cara sposa sitting snugly by the side of him for whom she had forsaken her home, husband and two children. He approached to where the twain were sitting, and tapping the man on the shoulder, uttered two or three deep expletives, and then went to work in right good earnest with his cane over the head and shoulders of the party in company with his wife. Immediately an intense excitement was created about the depot, and a large crowd gathered to see what was going on. During the affray all the parties concerned got out of the cars, and when they reached the platform the cane was again vigorously applied until the officer interfered and put a stop to it. The parties then started for the office of the Marshal of Police, but before they got across Eastern avenue, the cane was again applied to the back and shoulders of the individual against whom the charge of abduction was made.

They then went quietly to the Marshal's office, where the husband stated that the young man and himself had previously been partners in business, and their families had been on intimate terms of friendship; that the sister who accompanied the twain had persuaded the wife to the abandonment of her husband and children, as well as him to the desertion of his own wife and child. The parties remained for some time at the office, and after a conference between them, it was determined that all charges should be withdrawn, and they would all return to New-York together. A carriage was then called and they left for the depot, to take the next train homeward. The husband appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, while the wife and man whom he sought appeared to be about twenty-four. He remarked that for more than a week, in consequence of the absence of his wife, he had neither slept nor partaken of food more than sufficient to sustain him in his search.

EXTRAORDINARY SALVATION OF LIFE.—Capt. DUDLEY B. DAVIS, of schooner *Bloomer*, who arrived at Portland on Sunday morning from Salem, reports that on Saturday afternoon, while off the Isle of Shoals, about half way between Thatcher's Island and Boon Island, he passed a pilot boat with her sails flapping in the wind, and no person appearing on board of her. Running close to her bows he hailed her, but received no answer. Thinking the crew might be temporarily below Capt. DAVIS continued on his course, and after running about a mile and a half, had his attention arrested by a call from some unseen source; and upon the call being repeated, he discovered a short distance to the leeward a man in the water apparently just able to keep his head above the surface. A rope was immediately thrown to him, a boat got over to his assistance, and he was taken on board the *Bloomer* in a completely exhausted condition. The drowning man proved to be Mr. MICHAEL SERVICE, Jr., of the pilot boat *America*, of Newburyport. An hour and a half before, while standing upon the stern of his pilot-boat, with a spy glass in hand, the other persons of the crew being at the time asleep below deck, a sudden movement of the boom had knocked him overboard. Being a good swimmer he had been able to keep himself from drowning for an extraordinary length of time. While his strength lasted he used his exertions to swim after his boat, but finding the chase a hopeless one, and his strength waning, he directed his energies to save himself from drowning.—*Boston Post.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN OLDENBURG, GERMANY.—An intelligent correspondent, writing to the State Department, calls attention to the increase in the consumption of cotton in Oldenburg, Germany, since its accession to the Zollverein. Previous to 1854 (the correspondent adds) very little cotton was consumed in this country. In 1855 you find three cotton mills (spinneries) in Oldenburg Proper, and one in Birkenfeld, working together 11,436 spindles, and consuming 1,644,000 pounds of cotton per annum. From the private report of a gentleman largely interested in these spinneries, I learn that 20,500 spindles have been put up this year, which will increase the consumption of cotton to 4,466,500 pounds in 1858.—*Washington Union.*

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The accounts from Lake Superior to the 8th inst. report the present aspect of the copper mining interest as favorable. It is estimated that the total shipment for the season will exceed 6,000 tons of 80 per cent. copper, worth about $3,000,000. From the rapid and steady increase of this product it is safe to anticipate that in a few years this will become one of the leading interests of the country.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857—4 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, at old quotations. Pearls $7 25@$7 31¼; Pots, $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are essentially unchanged. Java, 16¾c@17c.; Laguayra, 13¼c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.@12½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is lightly dealt in at previous full quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining, sales having transpired, since our last, of only about 4,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight state	6 10@ 6 20
Extra State	6 35@ 6 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 6 20
Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 35@ 6 60
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 75

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales, 520 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $6@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand, at former rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,250 bbls good mixed to choice extra, at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at [illegible] fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, but steady, at [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and firmer. Sales [illegible] bushels, including fair White Western at $1 [illegible]; Red do. at $1 40; ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 55@$1 71; Red do. at [illegible]; [illegible] unsound Southern at irregular prices. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,400 bushels, [illegible] old, in store, at 95c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less abundant and less sought after at 48c.@53c. for Western; 37c.@60c. for State; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Canadian; [illegible] for Pennsylvania; [illegible] for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 21,000 bushels, at [illegible] for mixed Western, and 88c.@90c. for poor to prime yellow Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales River, at 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crops being 7c.@11c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $30, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is in slack request at unchanged figures.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 50c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]; Clayed Cuba, 38c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar are selling to a fair extent, considering the high prices claimed for them, which prices are equal to those quoted in our last. Turpentine is unaltered.

OILS—Linseed is moderately dealt in, and is [illegible] at 80c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at former quotations. Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $25 [illegible] for Mess, and $21 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and much wanted at 13c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for at languid prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 250 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 750 bbls., at $17@$19 for repacked Western Mess and $20 [illegible] for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, at $30@$31 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 18c.@22c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, and heavy at $4 75@$5 62½ for inferior to very choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is restricted; prices favor purchasers. Sales; 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@9½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—3,000 lbs. prime brought 13½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 478 bbls. Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 28c. ℔ gallon, closing heavily and irregularly.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3s 6d.@3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 3d. ℔ tierce; Rosin, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@10s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Albany Breadstuff Market for the Week ending Aug. 26.

FLOUR—The business done in Flour, the past week, has been extremely light, notwithstanding there has been an unexpectedly heavy decline in prices. The stock is comparatively small, and the receipts are light, but neither of these circumstances served to check the downward movement. The sales of the week hardly exceed 5,000 bbls., and we quote prices as follows:

Common State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Common Canada	[illegible]
Extra Canadian	[illegible]
Common Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

It will be noticed that this is a decline of full 50c. ℔ bbl. on all grades. The tendency is still downward, the expectation of a similar decline being justified by the margin that now exists between the price of Prime new Wheat and our outside quotations for Flour. The brands of extra pure Genesee that we quote at $8 75, are a few old favorites that always command an advance of 25c. above the highest market price—exclusive of such, the best Genesee Flour can be obtained for $8 50. Prices throughout the country are falling rapidly, and dealers here, we think, would sell inside of our quotations, to-day, in the event of large orders. At the present time it is impossible to indicate where the "bottom" is or when it will be reached, but the general impression is, that for Flour, lower figures will rule this Fall than have prevailed for a long time.

WHEAT—During the week about 6,000 bushels Wheat have changed hands, chiefly on Monday and Tuesday. On Monday, white Kentucky ranged from $1 [illegible]@$1 75, and the following day prices went down full 10c.; 2,000 bushels fair white Maryland selling at $1 65, and 2,000 bushels white Kentucky at $1 64. To-day, it is doubtful whether the choicest white would bring more than $1 65; and millers are expecting that it will be considerably lower within a few weeks. We do not feel justified in quoting red higher than $1 30@$1 35. Millers predicate their anticipations of a still further decline on the promised (by Western papers and correspondents) heavy receipts for next month. It is, too, shrewdly estimated that the production of Wheat, this year, in the West will be 36,000,000 bushels greater than it was in 1850, which shows an advance in production of about fifty-five ℔ cent. Population has increased about thirty-five ℔ cent., which will allow about twenty ℔ cent. more for export than in 1850. The increase of the Corn crop is only about equal to the increase of population.

CORN—A fair business has been done in Corn the past six days, and holders have been quite firm, finally securing an advance, which, perhaps, is mainly attributable to the canal breaks last week. Early this week our market felt the effects of these breaks in light receipts, and holders were enabled to secure a stiffer tone in terms that was unexpected in some quarters. The breaks were mended last Saturday night and it is thought that sellers will not be able to maintain their present position for an advance beyond this week. The sales of the week have been in the neighborhood of 70,000 bush. Western mixed, the market opening at 84c. for cargoes afloat, and closing at 88c., which was refused to-day, and 86c. asked.

BARLEY—It may be said now that the Barley trade has opened for the season, the opening price for good four-rowed East Canada being $1 25. For very handsome, bright lots, of which there is a scarcity this season, $1 30 may be asked, but it is doubtful whether those figures could be obtained. All the lots arriving are stained, and this might work to their detriment, so far as prime is concerned, but for the fact, that the bulk of the Barley grown this year is of a like description, and consequently competition between the bright and discolored will be rare. Cheaper rates, at an early day, are looked for with much confidence by our Malsters. The sales of the week have been about 15,000 bushels four-rowed from East Canada at $1 25.

MALT—There is not much malt on the market, and as with Wheat, the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. The sales have been 5,000 bushels on private terms, and 1,000 bushels at $1 [illegible]. The same malt, to-day, would not bring that price.

OATS—Oats have been scarce, and but little has been done. What sales have been effected, however, show a marked decline in price. We quote sales of 1,500 bushels inferior State at 50c. [illegible], 1,500 bushels do. do. at 50c., and 1,500 bushels do. prime old at 56½c. measure.

RYE—But little doing. In the street, sales at [illegible] 90c. per 56 lbs.

FEED—A considerable quantity of Feed has been sold during the week at various prices, ranging from 80c. to $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Sheep Speculation.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 24.

An Eastern sheep drover came into this State a few days ago, and picked up a fine drove of several hundred sheep in Macomb County for the Eastern market. In passing through the town of Utica, a farmer's flock to the number of over 60 were careless enough to "mix in," without the consent of their owner, with the drove bound for this city. The drover being in a hurry to reach this city by a certain time, to secure passage on board an Eastern boat to Buffalo, did not think it advisable to stop to separate the volunteers from the "regular," supposing they might separate themselves, rather than go away from home, and among strangers. They did not, however, and the farmer, their owner, soon found out what was going on and following up, overtook them just as they were entering the city. He intimated rather plainly to the drover that his conduct might subject him to suspicion of sheep stealing, and that he had better settle the matter, before leaving the State. The drover saw how the matter stood, and coincided with the farmer's idea. He was ready to buy the volunteer sheep! The farmer set his price for some of the choice ones, as high as $25 each. He sold the whole flock, took his money and returned home, while the drover went East, thinking some flocks of sheep were deuced dear out in Michigan.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of Railroad Managers and Locomotive Superintendents will be holden at the American [illegible] Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the practical management of Railroads and the improvement of their machinery.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—THERE WILL BE RELIGIOUS services at the Court House, in Fairfield, Conn., on SUNDAY EVENING Aug. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By invitation of the citizens Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New-York, will preach.

J. P. TRAVERS,
No. 107 William-st., New-York.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
HEMP, FLAX AND COTTON TWINES,
SEWING, BALING AND SEAMING TWINES.
Twines suitable for Hardware and Dry Goods Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Grocers, Druggists, Sailmakers, Bookbinders, Fishermen, Paper makers, Brooms, Weavers, &c.

WHETHER THE PRICE OF BREAD BE more or less, be it always remembered that PRICE'S Domestic Bread is the very best Bread ever made by human hands. See it and taste it at SAVERY'S Temperance Saloon, No. 14 Beekman-st.; where everything else in the eating line is nicely cooked, and neatly served, while the young ladies, always neatly dressed, attentive and quiet.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET-BAG DEPOT, [illegible] corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of [illegible] to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & [illegible]

RODDFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 189 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning.—Price two cents;—Served at one [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles purporting to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that were not sent for publication. Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, and a portion of her mails was dispatched by the evening train on the New-Haven Railroad, and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The very full summary of the foreign news received by telegraph from Halifax, comprised everything of importance. The news relative to the loss of the Atlantic Telegraph, as published in an Extra of the *European Times*, was telegraphed in full, and the details of the news from India present no additional feature of interest.

The Cleveland papers bring us reports of the first day's proceedings of the Convention called under the auspices of Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, to devise some plan for the compensated emancipation of Southern slaves. A preliminary question arose as to the right of various parties to participate in the Convention, the Abolitionists proper introducing the subject and claiming a right freely to express their views. The most noteworthy part of the proceedings was the declaration of GERRITT SMITH that he believed the owners of slaves had a moral right to compensation for them in the event of their emancipation, and that he greatly desired to see some plan devised by which this could be secured to them. Various Committees were appointed and the Convention would probably continue in session for several days.

The Democratic Primary Elections took place in Albany yesterday afternoon. The occasion was signalized by a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs, in which the former were victorious.

A motion was made before Judge DUER to vacate the order of arrest against JOHN THOMPSON, granted by Judge HOFFMAN. Numerous affidavits were read in favor of and in opposition to the motion. The Judge, for the purpose of satisfying himself in relation to Mr. THOMPSON's accounts with the different banks on the 24th inst., the knowledge Mr. T. had of his affairs between 9 and 11 o'clock the following morning, and the cause of his suspending payment, ordered the matter to stand over until Saturday at 12 o'clock M., when Mr. THOMPSON will put in additional affidavits.

The funeral of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON was largely attended yesterday, at 4 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church, in Broadway. Rev. Dr. MORGAN officiated. The remains will be conveyed to Hyde Park for interment, this morning, by the 9 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad. A car is reserved for friends of the family desirous of accompanying them.

The late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON was President of the New-York and Havre Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and when that Association resolved to dissolve, some months ago, he was appointed its receiver. He accordingly issued an advertisement for all claims, etc., against the Company, to be presented to him, and fixed the 24th of August as the last day on which presentation could be made. He lived just long enough to receive all the claims, for on the 24th, after business hours, he died.

A meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. They appointed a Committee of Seven, headed by Hon JOHN COCHRANE, to confer with the Savage and Small Committees, to see if some basis of union of the City Democracy could not be agreed upon. A meeting will be held on Monday next to hear the report of the Committee, and also to prepare a call for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 10th of September.

A Democratic Repeal meeting was held last evening at the corner of Seventeenth-street and [illegible]-avenue, in the street. It was not very largely attended, and the enthusiasm was faint for a Democratic gathering. A long list of resolutions, substantially the same as those of other similar meetings, was adopted. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN KELLY and WM. J. ROME, Esq., of the Custom House.

JAMES A. LOWE, Esq., deputized by the District-Attorney as counsel to prosecute the Sunday penalties, yesterday docketed the first of the judgments against the following offenders: CHARLES HELD, of Bowery; WM. D. RANSOM, of Leight and Canal streets; FREDERICK HEINHART and JOHN KRAMER, of Volk's Garden, and MICHAEL WHITE. There are 126 other suits where the parties are fighting by their lawyers; but, whenever the law is complied with, the suits are discontinued.

The Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Volunteers, appointed recently to prepare for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, when they visit this City on the 14th inst., met last evening at the Mercer House. Gov. BURNET (in the chair) urged the regiment to put forth its best efforts to give their visitors a cordial welcome. All allusions to the snuff-box were carefully avoided.

Some of the bodies of those lost on the propeller *J. N. Harris*, which was sunk on the Sound a few days since by coming in collision with the steamer *Metropolis*, were washed ashore yesterday, north of River Head, L. I., and Dr. TREADWELL L. INGLAND, one of the Coroners of Suffolk County, had started from Greenport to hold the inquest. The shore from Oyster Pond Point to Miller's Place has been strewn with small portions of the wreck and her assorted cargo. The precise position of the wreck has been ascertained by the rising of one of the masts to the surface. Two divers have been sent from this City to examine the wreck preparatory to an effort to raise her.

Several persons, occupants of the premises, were stabbed last evening at EBHARD's lager bier saloon, No. 62 Reade-street, by a young man named HUGH HOARE, an ice peddler. HOARE was creating a disturbance in the place and it was sought to expel him, when he turned upon and stabbed all within his reach—Mrs. EBHARD seriously. He was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

The sloop *Thomas B. Craig*, Captain B. I. FORT, lying at anchor in the East River, off the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was boarded yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, by two river pirates, who fired two shots at the Captain, who was asleep, which took effect in his right wrist; stole a watch from his pocket and a valise from the cabin, and left unmolested.

But three policemen remain now at Seguine's Point, to guard the new Quarantine buildings and fence inclosure. The 12-pound cannon, the two howitzers and muskets have all been brought away. There is nothing new at Old Quarantine.

Judge PEABODY yesterday granted several more attachments against the effects of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

Workmen have commenced breaking ground for the new Tompkins Market, and the armory for the 7th Regiment's occupation. The old walls will soon be torn down—greatly to the improvement of this part of the town.

A new landing bridge has been put up at Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side,—it was needed, but not half so badly as at some other of the ferries.

The rate of tax for the coming year, in Brooklyn, will not fall much short of an average of 3 per cent., and 2¾ per cent. in Williamsburg.

Our Own Delhi at Home.

The last accounts from the East report that Delhi is still in the hands of the insurgents, and likely to remain so for a considerable time longer; but the British Government are making vigorous preparations to reconquer and re-establish their empire in India, and no one can doubt their ultimate success. The sacred city once again in the possession of the conquerors, they will not be likely to repeat their folly of strengthening its fortifications, filling it with the necessary means of resisting a long seige and then intrusting it to the keeping of the very people from whom they had taken it. Over thirty thousand troops, with necessary stores of war, have already been sent from England for India, and, ere long, we shall begin to hear of the terrible retribution that must fall upon the heads of the native rebels. There will be much done that will never be reported, and many a terrible massacre that will never thrill the nerves of European and American readers; but there will be enough told to startle the civilized world, and new MACAULAYS and RUSSELLS will gain renown by reciting the horrors of the fall of Delhi.

But, we have a Delhi of our own which has not yet fallen, and, from present indications, is not likely to fall until long after the fate of the Eastern capital shall have been sealed. We have not, like the British in India, conquered a fortress and then given it to the enemy to keep for us, but we have permitted an enemy to build one in the centre of our territory, where he has gained such power that he snaps his fingers at us in defiance, and we encourage him still further to defy our power by sending so feeble and inefficient a force to coerce him that it crumbles to pieces on its way.

Our Delhi is the Mormon City of Salt Lake, where a rebellious fanaticism, both religious and political, exists more malignant and better organized than that of India. It will inspire the Mormons with a feeling of contempt for the central Government when they learn that even the small expedition of fifteen hundred men, which was sent out to quell their revolutionary and rebellious movements, has been unable to reach them on account of imperfect organization, and the lack of proper administrative talent. The wily and able leader of the Mormons, who has boasted to his deluded followers that he will be himself President of the United States within five years, will turn the failure of the military expedition against Utah, to good [illegible], and he will doubtless attribute it to his own superhuman agency.

The main cause of the failure of the Utah military expedition, is said to be owing to desertions, more than one-third of the force having deserted since it commenced its march. There must have been some wretched mismanagement, which reflects disgrace upon the War Department, if the reports be true that so large a number of desertions have taken place. They are said to have been mainly from the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, and were, at the last accounts, of daily occurrence. The reports from Washington are to the effect that it is the intention of Government to send forward more recruits, and that the expedition will not be detained. How this may be we do not know; but we should say that the wiser course would be to order the army for Utah, whatever there may be left of it, into Winter quarters, and, in the meantime, make vigorous preparations for sending an efficient force early in the Spring. As almost the entire population of Utah is composed of the faithful and fanatical followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG, they may be left to his tender mercies awhile longer. However he may delude them as to his own power, and the inability of the Federal Government to molest him, he labors under no delusion himself. The rascal will not have the audacity to lay his hand, at least openly, on any official representative of the United States. He knows, too well, what would be the inevitable consequences to himself of such conduct, and we need entertain no fears for such United States officers as remain in the territory.

In the meantime, before a new force can be organized and sent to Utah, Congress will assemble, and among the first measures of the Administration will doubtless be one for the settlement of the Utah difficulty. Senator DOUGLAS has already published his own views of what would be the proper plan for Utah, and it is not unlikely that they may coincide with those of Mr. BUCHANAN. Salt Lake will have to be disposed of in some way by the present Administration, and it may not prove altogether unfortunate, if the military force which was sent to awe the Mormons into good behavior, should be compelled to stop short of its destination until some definite plan of dealing with them has been determined upon by the Government.

But, such a consideration as this should not exonerate the War Department from the censure to which it is so justly entitled. If an army of fifteen hundred men cannot be sent, in mid-summer, to the centre of our own territory, without a loss of more than one third of its number by desertion, it argues very badly for the proper organization of the chief arm of our military defence.

BANK MANAGEMENT.—Would it not be well for *stockholders* of Banks to give a little more attention to the discount policy very generally pursued by their Directors? To a very great extent many of our Banks have been devoted to the convenience of the Stock gamblers, and of speculators generally, to the serious detriment of the sound and legitimate business of the City. It will be remembered that it was through the reckless and culpable connivance of Banks that the business of creating bogus Insurance Companies became so rife and so disastrous a year or two since. It is through the accommodations offered by the Banks that Stock speculation has reached its present height and been able to inflict so much loss and suffering upon portions of the community. It is probably hopeless to expect any reform in this matter from the voluntary action of the Directors of those institutions which have been prominent in this business, for their own personal interests are generally too much involved. But it may be well for the stockholders to give the matter something of their attention.

The Savans in Canada.

This is an age of Conventions. It is an age of a good many other things as well, and is susceptible of an infinite number of condensed definitions suitable for the purposes of journalism. But it may be fairly and conveniently enough called an age of Conventions. All sorts of subjects provoke our gregarious instincts. We meet and discuss on every possible opportunity, till we have actually come at last to the point of regarding Conventions as good in themselves, and talk, as slanderers of the female sex declare that women do, for talking's sake.

Our Southern neighbors have a particular *penchant* for these self-generating convocations, and have just been indulging themselves in a perfect orgie of causeless and aimless conversation at Knoxville, in Tennessee. The various and very chaotic political nebulæ of the North are even now preparing to resolve themselves, if possible, into luminous consistency, through the gyratory action of the Convention system. And our friends across the Canadian frontier have been gathering themselves together at Montreal, for the purpose of paying honor to, and receiving instruction from, the collective scientific wisdom of two Continents.

The meetings of the American Scientific Association at Montreal were brought to a close on Wednesday of last week, and ended, of course, as all such meetings do, with a dinner and a ball. The immediate and visible results of these meetings, *quoad* the world of science, are possibly of no very great importance. Some communications, it is true, of considerable value, were read before the different Sections of the Association. Such were the paper of Dr. WYNNE on the new locomotive-boiler known as the Boardman boiler, prepared for the combustion of coal instead of wood, and tested successfully upon the Providence and Worcester Railroad, where it was found to evolve as much force from the combustion of 19 tons of coal as is usually educed from 46 cords of wood; the paper of Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of New-Haven, on counterfeiting and photographs, in the course of which he made known a recent discovery of Mr. HUNT, of Canada, by which the photographic reproduction of bank-notes may for the present at least be rendered impossible; and a clever essay on the "Molecular Constitution of Material Masses," by Lieut. E. B. HUNT, U. S. N., of a less directly practical bearing, indeed, but still of a not remote utility. It may be worth while, too, for mankind to know that Mr. WHITTLESEY is ready to break a lance with the Lyells and the Murchisons on the question of coal. Mr. W. boldly denies the vegetable origin of coal, and exhibits a perfectly American and revolutionary contempt of all the established authorities. He behaves as badly, in fact, as the Continent itself was declared by M. AGASSIZ to have behaved when a trilobite was produced at Cincinnati as having emerged from a formation of old red sandstone, in defiance of all theory and precedent.

Nor is it uninteresting to learn that Mr. ROOSEVELT, who "won political honors before he had a beard," looks upon Banks as a nuisance, and "desires a government in which the wise and good would rule," a wish in which we fear that very few American politicians of so long standing could be found to concur.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, took great pains to satisfy the Association that the average vitality of the American is inferior to that of the Englishman, unconsciously echoing a paper to the same effect which was read last year at the Cheltenham meeting of the British Association. Mr. ELLIOTT's tables rate the English vitality above that of Prussia, Sweden and Belgium also. *Apropos* of Mr. ELLIOTT and his ghastly cyphering, Dr. WYNNE advanced the startling proposition that poor people live longer than rich, and argued therefrom that the less you get out of life the longer life will cling to you—a view which confirms the philosophy of the song that it is

"Better to look on happiness
Than to carry a light heart."

And Professor OLMSTEAD asserts that the *maximum* of longevity is to be found among astronomers—an assertion which carries with it the full weight of our belief in the adaptation of means to ends, the interminable calculations of astronomers demanding something like the antediluvian term of years for those who make them.

Mr. GIBBON dissertated on coins, and proved, to his own satisfaction, that the "idols" which Rachel carried away on her camels were simply coins of the realm, just such idols, in fact, as the modern Parisian namesake of the Scriptural beauty would be very apt to patronize in a similar emergency. Two other learned Thebans fought a battle-royal over the duty of man to entertain incomprehensible ideas, the one regarding the reception of such ideas, we suppose, as a welcoming of "angels unawares," and the other having some view of his own on the subject, which we shall adopt when the duty in dispute is established.

But however science, theoretical and practical, may balance the accounts of the Montreal Convention, the commercial and political interests of the United States and Canada cannot fail to be benefited by this visit of so many intelligent Americans to the metropolis of the British Provinces. The wonderful strides which the Canadas have, of late years, been making, are as little appreciated in this country as in England, and it is well that our citizens should have many opportunities of learning how thoroughly the substance of liberty may be secured without the machinery which assures it to ourselves, and which we are continually liable to confound with it.

The actual working of the Reciprocity system between the Provinces and the States is a practical lesson in political science which it was well worth the trouble of a visit to Montreal for any American of influence and character to mark, learn, and inwardly digest. And in this instance, as in so many others, we are sure that the members of the Convention at Montreal did not know how much good they were doing, nor of what use their little parliament would be. The undeliberate and incidental fruits of their mutual courtesy and their much-talking, will doubtless outweigh all the harvest which they proposed to themselves to reap from their efforts. If they have done something to further the pacific union of the St. Lawrence with the Hudson and the Mississippi, it really doesn't very much matter whether they have or have not done absolute justice to the genealogical pretensions of the Graptotera and the Graptolites.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

No item of intelligence for a long time has occasioned deeper or more general regret than the announcement that the Telegraphic Cable had broken, and that the Expedition had temporarily failed. The subject was the topic of universal conversation yesterday, and everybody seemed to regard the accident as if it were a personal calamity. But equally general and decided was the conviction that the worst effect of it would be to *delay* the consummation of this great work; and the hope is everywhere expressed that the effort will be renewed *this season* and pushed to completion. It will probably be judged safest to wait until after the Equinoctial gales.

In this case, as in many others, the accident seems to have been caused by the very excess of precautions taken. It was feared that, in consequence of the smallness and lightness of the cable, it might *kink* and become knotted while in process of passing out from the ships. In order to be able to take out these kinks, an apparatus was provided for stopping the paying out, and holding on to the cable until it could be straightened. Brakes, precisely such as are used upon Railroads, were adapted to the drums over which the cable passed,—and the effect of applying them would be to check the speed of their revolutions, and to pull hard upon the cable which had been already paid out. The danger of putting so sudden and severe a strain upon it seems to have been underrated,—and this is all the more remarkable from the fact that experience had indicated it as the chief source of peril. The first attempt to lay down the cable from this continent to the island of Newfoundland was defeated by the breaking of the Cable, in consequence of the sudden strain upon it caused by a severe storm. The Cable which was to connect Europe and Africa broke in the Mediterranean, from a sudden plunge in the ship bringing an excessive strain upon it. And this very Expedition was warned by experiments made in Valentia Bay against the danger of applying the brakes and endeavoring to check suddenly the progress of the Cable. *Three times* in succession the Cable broke under such an application of the brakes.

It seems apparent enough now that the true plan will be to let the Cable run out *as rapidly as possible*, without making any attempt to check it, at least until the ship has been stopped. The utility of the brake apparatus in any event is extremely doubtful,—while it is evidently a prominent source of danger. We have no doubt the Directors and Engineers in charge of the work will provide efficiently against a recurrence at least of this particular danger.

INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE ANCIENT WORLD.—It has been generally supposed that the population of the world had rather increased than diminished since the times of the Greeks and the Romans. We have, to be sure, very imperfect data from which to draw up an estimate of the population of the mighty empires which rose and fell before the Christian era, but many circumstances have conspired to produce in the minds of careful statisticians a pretty firm conviction that there exist at this present moment many more millions of worried and worrying mortal men and women on this round terrestrial globe than ever strutted or fretted away their brief hours thereon at any previous epoch of human history. This firm conviction can no longer be entertained.

FONTENELLE used to say that there was somebody who had more sense than anybody, and that that somebody was everybody. But FONTENELLE was wrong. He may be excused, to be sure, for he had never seen Lord BROUGHAM, and there is no reason to suppose that he ever familiarly knew an Irishman. The opinion of Lord BROUGHAM on the subject of the population of the ancient world is yet to be expressed. But the omniscient editor of the *Irish American* has uttered an oracle which settles the question and makes us comparatively indifferent to the views of the philosopher of Cannes. According to the *Irish American* that celebrated conqueror ALEXANDER of Macedon "overthrew empires at least a hundred times as populous as that of the autocrat of all the Russias." "Empires" is a vague word, but interpreting it to mean independent dominions we assume that the *Irish American* alludes to Southern Greece, Persia, the Central Asian Kingdoms, Phœnicia and Ægypt. The actual population of the realm of the Czar is set down by Russian authority at about 64,000,000. Multiplied by 100 this will give us, 6,400,000,000 of inhabitants for that part of the ancient world which was overrun by "Macedonia's madman." When we add to this portentous number the mighty multitudes which must have swarmed in China and further Asia, in the undiscovered Americas, the isles of the ocean, the whole of Western Europe, and the vast spaces of Africa, it becomes apparent at a glance that a most frightful diminution has taken place in the population of our globe. The eight or nine hundred millions who now sprinkle its surface, like VIRGIL's "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*," shrink into absolute insignificance. Some cause must exist for a collapse so amazing and so awful, and we look with anxiety to our Hibernian contemporary for a philosophical disquisition upon the fact which he has been the first to discover and to promulgate.

SALE OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We understand that *Putnam's Magazine* was yesterday sold to the proprietors of *Emerson's United States Magazine*, and that it will hereafter be incorporated with that publication under the name of *Emerson's Putnam*, or something of that sort. The price paid for it was $6,000, which may be considered remarkably cheap, as *Putnam* had nearly doubled its circulation since the last owners took it in hand. *Sic transit. Putnam's Monthly* has had a very remarkable career, considering the brevity of its existence. It has made several reputations, besides breaking several publishers, and now merges itself in the covers of another periodical younger than itself. *Blackwood* has been published more than 50 years, and has never changed hands, but *Putnam*, which is but five years old, has been owned and published successively by PUTNAM & Co., DIX & EDWARDS, DIX, EDWARDS & Co., MILLER & Co., MILLER & CURTIS, and now becomes the property of EMERSON & Co.

A BRIEF PANIC.—The Wall-street panic of the present week, if very severe for a while, has proved one of the briefest we have ever known. It had scarcely begun before it was at an end. Even JACOB LITTLE, who is rather accustomed to such things, found he was more scared than hurt, and, after failing a whole day, concluded to go on again. The organ of Parker Vein and Potosi announced that all the brokers were toppling over like a row of bricks set on end; but no list of names has been published, and we do not hear of any "burst up" houses among the regular merchants. The panic was as short as it was sudden and severe, and as the business season is now about commencing, our jobbers, importers, shippers and commission merchants will have too much to attend to to have any time to bestow upon panics.

☞ A State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers will be held at Rochester on the 15th of September.

DEATH OF RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

The sun of an American literary celebrity has set. RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD is no more. A lingering illness, under which he has labored for a number of years, last evening reached a fatal termination, and he breathed his last at his residence in this City, at 6¾ o'clock, at the age of 42.

Wherever American Literature is known, the name of Dr. GRISWOLD is familiar. It is to him that a large class of our young authors stand indebted for a favorable introduction to the world of letters, while his quick appreciation of literary merit, especially of that which was purely native in its growth, insured him the grateful regard of aspirants whose first words of cordial sympathy were his. Of the standard literature of the country, Dr. GRISWOLD was a careful critic. His compilations are the completed record we have. His judgment in selection and arrangement was excellent. His works have a strong vitality, and the story of his life is possessed of no common interest.

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD was born in Rutland County, Vermont, Feb. 15, 1815. He was of the ninth generation from GEORGE GRISWOLD, of Kenilworth, England. On the mother's side he was the eighth in descent from THOMAS MAYHEW, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard. The records of the family of GRISWOLD go back to the later periods of the fourteenth century. PHILIP GRISWOLD, an ancestor, was honorably distinguished for military services in the time of HENRY V. Others of the family were noted for important Parliamentary services. GEORGE GRISWOLD, of Kenilworth, from whom RUFUS was descended, in direct line, had a family of sons, all of whom, with a single exception, emigrated to New-England. EDWARD, one of these sons, was one of the first settlers of Windsor, in 1630. Another son, MATTHEW, also established himself in the same place; but, having married a daughter of the first HENRY WALCOTT, afterwards removed to Saybrook. Others of the family advanced further into the interior, and founded new towns and villages, which still flourish, bearing the names they gave.

The early years of Dr. GRISWOLD's life were given to travel. Before he was twenty he contrived to see nearly all in this country that was worth seeing, and explored Southern and Central Europe. With a mind enriched by the experiences of travel, and improved by his encounters with the world, he once more turned his steps homeward, and when again domesticated, found in an Eastern lady the qualities which make a married life attractive. So he married. The attachment appears to have been warm and lasting. The fruit of this marriage was two daughters, both of whom survive him. One of these daughters, it will be remembered, narrowly escaped death a few years since at the time of the dreadful accident which occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, near the town of Norwalk.

Soon after his marriage, Dr. GRISWOLD entered upon the profession of a man of letters. He had been bred to the ministry, and had taken orders as a preacher in the Baptist denomination, but occupied the pulpit only at intervals comparatively rare; for, while his studies in theology were sufficiently profound to justify the assertion of a distinguished critic, that "in theology he was all muscle and bone," his peculiar *forte* was that of a literary man, without a specialty of department, but with a power of generalization, a comprehensiveness of view, and a fund of information, which were wonderful indications of industrious application, and in which he was entirely unequaled. The Doctor was "cut out," as the saying goes, for a *litterateur*. The peculiar cast of his intellect gave him facility in collecting, shaping, pruning, regulating. He decided rapidly, wrote readily and well, was somewhat tainted with prejudices, as most men are,—but gave to the public freely from his stores of knowledge, and made himself a name that will not be forgotten. His first habits of writing were formed from the intimate companionship of an elder brother, HEMAN, a successful merchant and accomplished man, at whose residence in Troy RUFUS passed the Winter of 1830. Under the guidance of this brother, the young writer became proficient and prolific; yet he could never be brought to acknowledge that he had done anything before the age of 22. Once he tried his hand at the editing of a country newspaper, but the task pleased him as little as it has many men before and since, and the paper was given up. His next literary enterprise found its locality in this City, where he became associated with Mr. GREELEY, in the conduct of the *New-Yorker*—a weekly half-literary and half newspaper, which expired about the year 1841. After this he aided PARK BENJAMIN and EPES SARGENT in the conduct of the *Brother Jonathan* and the *New-World*, both of which papers had a large success and were then esteemed novelties in literature. It was about this period, also, that he published a small volume of poems.

During his residence in New-York, in 1840, Dr. GRISWOLD became much interested in the cause of poor debtors. As the laws were then framed, men, however honest, who found themselves unable to pay their debts, were consigned to prison in the company of common felons. Against the tyranny of such measures, Dr. GRISWOLD spoke and wrote with his accustomed ability and vehemence. Together with WILLIAM LEGGETT, RUFUS DAWES, and a few others, he established a library in the City Prison in New-York, for the benefit of such unhappy gentlemen as had the misfortune to be incarcerated for debt. Two gentlemen, who were in confinement at the time, subsequently presented Dr. GRISWOLD a piece of plate as a token of gratitude for his endeavors in their behalf, inscribed: "To RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, who brought pleasure to our prison, and made us forget our homes when we were with strangers. *Ingratus unus miseris omnibus nocet.*"

In the Winter of 1842, Dr. GRISWOLD accepted the position of editor of *Graham's Monthly Magazine*, and removed his residence to Philadelphia. During the time he occupied this position, the Magazine underwent a marked improvement. The new editor was profoundly impressed with a sense of duty to American authors. He urged their claims on all occasions, and battled sturdily for them. Through the force of his representations, a more liberal policy towards native writers began to prevail. Foreign mental merchandise was put, as it were, into a secondary position. It now began to be acknowledged that American genius was strong and ample; and so *Graham* presently reaped the fruits of a genial appreciation. The list of its contributors was enriched by the addition of the brightest lights of current American literature—the result being an unparalleled increase in the circulation of the work. In its pages there began to appear contributions from RICHARD HENRY DANA, WASHINGTON ALLSTON, COOPER, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, HOFFMAN and WILLIS, and the circulation went up at last from 17,000 to 29,000. It was a new era for Magazine literature in America.

In 1842, the first of Dr. GRISWOLD's admirable *Histories of American Literature* was issued from the Philadelphia press. *The Poets and Poetry of America* was a work upon which the Doctor bestowed a wonderful amount of careful research and critical analysis. That the literature of the country demanded such a labor was his firm conviction, and it was with no little love and enthusiasm that he assumed the task of preparation. He says, in his Preface to the first edition, "This book is designed to exhibit the progress and condition of Poetry in the United States.... Considering the youth of the country, and the many circumstances which have had a tendency to retard the advancement of letters here, it speaks well for the past and present, and cheeringly for the future." A historical introduction to this work furnishes a comprehensive view of the early poetical literature of the country. The list of authors is headed by PHILIP FRENEAU, and the Young Poets have been added, in successive editions, as they have made their appearance in the realm of authorship.

The warm reception which awaited the *Poets and Poetry*, led to the production of another work of a similar character, *The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*, published in 1844.

Two years afterwards (1846,) appeared a third volume, the second of the American series, entitled, *The Prose-Writers of America*. In this volume, which had a success second only to that of the *Poets and Poetry*, Dr. GRISWOLD struck sledge-hammer blows in defense of our native literature from the overwhelming flood of foreign works which poured in upon us in the absence of an international copyright,—a measure, the importance of which he earnestly urges in the prefatory remarks. "Our country," he writes, "has been regarded as a Nazareth of mind. The old question, 'Who reads an American book?' is asked with most pertinence in the United States.... Foreigners have outgrown the ignorance and prejudice which first suggested it, and many of our authors are now much better known in London and Edinburg than in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia." He censures the "absurd and wicked policy of our Government, which, by refusing to protect copyrights of foreigners, only furnished a ready market for 'legalized piracy,' and threw upon us a host of corrupt works, which should be replaced by a healthy native growth. "Our law-makers," he adds, "think they are shrewdly cheating the foreigner of so much money for the 'dear people,' but the denial of copyright proves but a theft of poison." In this belief, the Doctor never wavered. He was sincere in his warfare in behalf of native interests, and will be remembered as a champion who dealt trenchant blows.

In 1848, *The Female Poets of America*, a work similar to the three volumes which preceded it, was issued. It has scarcely met with the degree of success which attended its predecessors—possibly on account of the inferior attractiveness of the original material; but it is nevertheless marked by similar evidence of industrious application and careful revision.

The Sacred Poets of England and America was a later publication, edited by Dr. GRISWOLD, but bearing fewer indications of his peculiar genius.

Still, the preparation of these works, involving, as it did, matters of continuous and very arduous labor, proved insufficient to satisfy the Doctor's ambition. He could not abide idleness. Leisure was not at all his taste. The activity of his mind rendered him restless in the absence of industrious application. While, therefore, his elaborate researches touching the Progress of American Literature, yet remained in process of development, he had other irons in the fire. In the year 1847, he engaged (residing still in Philadelphia) in the preparation of a series of Biographies, one entitled *Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution*; the other, *Napoleon, and the Marshals of the Empire*. He also prepared, about this time an Appendix to the American edition of D'ISRAELI's *Curiosities of Literature*, wrote numerous miscellaneous magazine articles, and prepared elaborate newspaper criticisms with an industry that was perfectly indefatigable. The Doctor was a good worker.

In 1850, having resumed his residence in New-York, he projected the *International Monthly Magazine*—five volumes of which were published by Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, under his editorial supervision. This was a partly social, established chiefly to develop the Doctor's methods of thinking and acting. In its pages, he labored in behalf of copyright, and admitted native writers freely to its privileges. So long as it lived, the *International* was lively, readable and independent; but it died one day, and has never since been light.

The latest complete work from the pen of Dr. GRISWOLD was his *Republican Court, or, American Society in the Days of Washington*. This was intended as a holiday gift-book, and was issued by a New-York house in 1854, in splendid style. It is attractive, alike in style and matter. In it Dr. GRISWOLD has compressed a graphic view of the customs, opinions, lives, fashions, whims, of the ladies and the gentlemen who formed that brilliant circle of which the First President was the centre; and the picture is pleasant, marked here and there by sharp touches, made with a skillful finger.

After the publication of this work, Dr. GRISWOLD undertook the preparation of an *Illustrated Life of Washington*. Several numbers of this work were issued. But while engaged in this effort, his labors were suddenly suspended. The ravages of that deceptive disease, consumption, which had begun years before to tell upon his system, assumed an alarming shape, and the Doctor was compelled to relinquish active exertion. Growing rapidly worse, he was forced to essay the relief of a change of scene, but, [illegible], at last, reduced to [illegible], [illegible] by a racking cough, and too feeble to move, he gave up hope of life and resigned himself to [illegible]. For some months past, he has lingered, scarcely alive, among his books, in an unpretending residence on Fourth-avenue, and died without a struggle.

A number of unfinished works are left by Dr. GRISWOLD. Besides the *Life of Washington*, which he did not live to complete, he had nearly ready for the press an *Essay on the Introduction of Printing into the Middle Colonies, and Our early Printers*. This paper will be completed by his Literary Executors, and will appear in the posthumous edition of his works. Other valuable manuscripts and papers, the result of years of literary application, also pass into the hands of his Executors.

Dr. GRISWOLD was actively engaged, when interrupted by his last illness, in completing the revision of *The Republican Court*, a new edition of which was to have been soon published, with important additions. He had also in progress new Editions of all his works on the History of Literature, and had completed a thorough revision of the *Poets and Poetry of America*.

It may be stated, without impropriety, that the gentlemen named by Dr. GRISWOLD as his Literary Executors, are Mr. JOHN WM. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, and Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, of this City. Mr. WALLACE is a brother of the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, with whom Dr. GRISWOLD was on terms of great intimacy, and from whom he received perhaps the most just appreciation that fell to his lot at the hands of his literary compeers.

In personal appearance, Dr. GRISWOLD was above the medium height—spare, light-complexioned, with hazel eyes and dark-brown hair. He had a laugh that was contagious, a voice that was pleasant, and a manner peculiarly earnest. In social circles he was full of life, overflowing with anecdote, and given to a joke. No better dinner companion could be found than he. In the pulpit his manner was sedate, with no affectation of solemnity, and his discourses were orthodox and able. A volume of his Sermons, and a Discourse on Philosophy have been published. He had enemies, as every man must have, and some degree of scandal attached to his matrimonial relations; but he defended himself with vigor, and replied in pamphlet publications to charges that were urged against him. It is not necessary to revive the memory of scenes in private life which have been brought only too prominently before the public. Dr. GRISWOLD was three times married.

...three children survive him, the youngest a boy, [illegible] in infancy.

Dr. Griswold was attended, during his last illness, by Dr. John W. Francis, a warm personal friend, and for a long time his medical adviser. Aside from the possession of a valuable library, [illegible] in all that relates to American literature, and remarkably copious in collections of early American periodical publications, added to a large copyright interest, we are not aware that Dr. Griswold had accumulated any considerable amount of property.

A New Adjective Wanted.—The Telegraph News Agent at Halifax, in sending over the wires the announcement of the disaster to the Atlantic Cable, says: "Unfortunately the cable broke," and one of our provincial contemporaries yesterday remarked that he regarded the disaster as "most unfortunate." But such an event needed an epithet to intensify the feeling of deep regret with which the news was received. There was no word in the dictionary which properly expressed the event. It was something more than a misfortune. If the careless engineer who checked the cable had broken his arm while doing it, he would have been unfortunate; but the snapping of the little cord as it dropped into the ocean was snapping the hopes of all the civilized world which hung upon it. Millions of human hearts have already felt the thrill which must have passed like an electric shock through the fleet of noble ships engaged in laying the telegraph when the announcement was made that the cable had parted. Never before since the world was created were there so many eyes fixed on so small an object. To denominate such a catastrophe a misfortune is hardly doing the disaster justice; a new epithet is needed to intensify, or at least properly express, the magnitude of the mischief.

Coming Back.—The watering-place season, this year, has been a decided failure, let the cause be what it may. A blight seems to have fallen upon the business, and the few pleasure-seekers who went to Newport, Saratoga, and so forth, in quest of enjoyment, are all hurrying back again; compelled partly by the cheerless aspect of the hotels, and partly by the coldness of the weather. The City is now more comfortable than the country, and to those who only desire to go where the gayest company and the greatest crowds are to be found, there is no place that will compare, for a moment, with New-York. The baggage wagons at the doors of our hotels look as though all the Flora McFlimseys in the Union had suddenly come to town with all their baggage.

Hardly Necessary.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says: "We scarcely need to direct our readers' attention to the reckless manner in which business is conducted in the City of New-York." We should say it would hardly be worth while to do so, while the *Advertiser* has State-street so much more conveniently at hand to point a moral with. There is a good deal of recklessness in the New-York manner of doing business, we are quite willing to admit; but it is a very great mistake to imagine that we monopolize all the recklessness of the country in Wall-street. We might, if we were disposed to do so, mention a few instances of recklessness even in Boston.

Personal.

Ascending the White Mountains is no joke. On Saturday, a party of ten left the Glen on foot to make the ascent, and found, after attaining a considerable elevation, that the penetrating mists and terrible cold had not been sufficiently considered at the start. When within a short distance of the summit, one gentleman, not accustomed to the severity of our climate, became separated from his companions, and was so affected by the cold and dampness that he could not shake off that deathly drowsiness always experienced by freezing persons. He lay down in the road, fell asleep, and was only rescued from his peril by the efforts of two others of the party who happened to return in good time.

A young lady in Boston, whose name is not given, but whose bump of Benevolence must be No. 7 (phrenologically), has established a receptacle or hospital, where respectable females of all religions and climes, who are in poor circumstances, might be received and obtain that relief which is forbidden to them in their inconvenient and often unhealthy homes. The vestry of the Channing Church was obtained free of rent, and answered the intended purpose. A few days since a Fair was held upon the estate of Mrs. Thomas Dwight, at Nahant, when the sum of $1,[illegible] was collected.

An ex-actor, turned clergyman, Mr. Strickland, has been preaching in Elmira, N. Y. The *Advertiser* says: "One of the most thrilling experiences that we ever heard was related by Mr. Strickland, last Sabbath evening. The incidents, the language and the elocution held the largest audience in the most rapt attention for over an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland—the well known 'Fanny Strickland,'—after having played successfully in London and other European cities, came to this land. They were fulfilling a professional engagement in Louisville, Ky., when the spirit arrested him."

A brakeman on the Central Railroad was pitched off a train the other day by a conductor whose ire he raised by applying the brakes at the wrong moment. The train was running fifteen miles an hour. A gentleman, indignant at the brutality of the conductor, rebuked him, and received a volly of impertinence, whereupon he incontinently knocked over Mr. Conductor, and the passengers' verdict was, "Served him right." The brakeman luckily escaped serious injury.

The Tyrian Lodge of Masons, at Gloucester, had a fine time on Monday. Among those present were Gov. Gardner, John T. Heard and Timothy Davis. The day was spent on a fishing excursion. In the evening the company sat down to a supper; sentiments were offered, &c. This Lodge is one of the oldest in the State, having received its charter from Joseph Warren, in 1770.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: [illegible] Field, [illegible] through yesterday. Rev. Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, religious newspaper in the interest of the Presbyterian denomination, is brother to Cyrus W. and D. D. Field, and brings up with talent and honor the rear of that enterprising family.

The editor of the *Catholic Sentinel* visited the State Prison at Auburn last week, where he saw Dr. Hughes, the Buffalo [illegible], who was stitching clothing for the convicts, and appeared a good deal dejected. "The keeper informed us that he takes his situation very hard, being sick a greater part of the time, and it is doubtful if he will live long."

Mr. Joseph Hayes, an old farmer in Indiana sold 30,000 bushels of corn last week for 80 cents per bushel, and 5 cents additional for hauling it to the point of delivery in that place. It was almost wholly the crop of 1856, though a small part of it was left over from the previous year's crop. It produced the snug sum of $25,500.

A letter from one of the villages near Geneva, Switzerland, says: "Rev. Dr. Alexander and his family passed through here yesterday, from Geneva. Rev. Dr. Tyng is in Geneva, on his return from Jerusalem. Rev. Dr. Baird passed through here, a few days since, on his way to Russia."

Col. Thomas Hite, and other citizens of Jefferson County, Va., set free eighty of their slaves on Thursday last. The Colonel, as agent of the owners, accompanied them to Middleburg, Pa., when handing each individual $40 in money, and equipping them all with sufficient clothing, they were set at liberty.

Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, has offered to give $3,000 per year towards the support of a Presbyterian church at Chicago, if they will secure Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, as pastor. The object of the movement is said to be to counteract the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the Church.

Mr. Faraday has made known a new application of magneto-electricity—the electricity generated by electro magnetic machines. It consists in the production of electric light which can be immediately employed for lighthouses.

A letter in the *South Carolinian*, from London, alluding to Senator Sumner, who is now in England, has this very important intelligence: "It gives me real pleasure to know that Mr. Dallas repudiates him utterly. I assert this of my own knowledge."

On Friday Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, while bathing near Peck's Island, Me., was thrown with great force by the surf against the rocks, and was only saved from drowning by the timely assistance of an English gentleman.

They receive their friends well in the little town of St. John, N. B. A merchant named Rankin returned the other day, after 19 years' absence, and was received with a salvo of artillery and other joyful demonstrations.

According to the recent census of Massachusetts there were in 1855 nineteen persons in the State who were upwards of one hundred years old. Two of these were residents of Boston, and seven of Middlesex County.

Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President of the Bible Union, has been appointed by the Board to deliver a discourse at the next Anniversary, upon "The Life and Character of William Colgate, as connected with the cause of Pure Versions."

The widow of the late General Guyon (Kurshid Pacha) has received from the Sultan of Turkey a pension of 1,000 [illegible] a month.

National Emancipation Convention at Cleveland.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

Agreeable to announcement the friends of Compensated Emancipation convened at the Melodeon yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by Elihu Burritt, being the same as expressed, in substance in the Call which we have heretofore published.

Mr. Wallace, of Indiana, then moved that Dr. T. S. Elliott, of Indianapolis, should act as temporary Chairman, and Rev. C. W. Denison, of Buffalo, as Secretary *pro tem*; which was agreed to. It was moved and carried that the Chairman should prepare and report the names for the following Committees, viz.:

1. Upon Permanent Organization.
2. To prepare business for the Convention.
3. Upon Credentials.
4. Upon Finance.

While this matter was in consideration, the call was read by the Secretary, and all persons sympathizing with the movement invited to come forward and attach their names thereto. The Secretary then read letters addressed to Mr. Burritt and the members, in answer to the call, from the following persons: Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Prof. B. Silliman, Yale College, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Timothy Cooley, Granville, Mass.; Hon. E. Fairbanks, Ex-Governor of Vermont; Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New-York; Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. Thomas Upham, Bowdoin College, Maine; John W. Tatum, Wilmington, Del.; Robert Sears, of New-York City, (including statements favorable to the Convention from Hon. David Sears, of Massachusetts;) M. O. Wagoner, Chicago, Ill. These letters invariably expressed the deep sympathies of the writers with the objects of the Convention. Persons present were then invited to report to the Convention the sentiments entertained in their several localities upon the subject under consideration, which was responded to briefly by Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Windham; Mr. Wallace, of Indiana; Rev. John Rankin, of Ohio; Mr. Keeler, of Cleveland; Mr. McCleary, of Cuyahoga, and many others, whose names we have not. Edwin B. Stimson, of Missouri, said the proposition, as indicated by the call, was favorably received as a general thing, where he lived, the slaveholders themselves expressing their approval and their willingness to cooperate. He said they were desirous of disposing of theinslaves. Henry C. Wright wished to inquire whether persons not in favor of compensating the master for his slaves would be considered as members of the Convention, and allowed to participate in the discussions on an equal footing. The Chairman said he did not consider a person opposed to Compensated Emancipation in any form, as a member of the Convention in the sense embodied in the call. All were considered members of the Convention who had, or would, sign the call, thereby expressing their sympathy with the plans of the Convention. Mr. Wright wished to know whether a person who believed the compensation due to the slave instead of the master would be considered eligible. The Chairman thought not. Mr. Wright hoped to see a full and free discussion; if the Convention decided against this, Anti-Slavery men would be disappointed in it. He hoped that decision would be reconsidered. The Chairman said, the present was only a temporary organization, and in his opinion discussion of the kind proposed would not then be advisable. When the Convention should be permanently organized the subject would be decided upon, and he doubted not every courtesy would be extended to those holding opinions differing from those expressed in the call.

Mr. Keeler said it would do away with the scruples of some as to signing the call, if a person holding the belief that the rise in the price of land at the South would be sufficient compensation for the slaves, would be considered as one who could properly sign it. Mr. Denison thought that any person holding such views might become a member. Mr. Burritt said the great idea of the movement was cooperation. They wished to say to the South, "Let us unite as brothers and abolish slavery by emancipation: if it costs you more than you receive by the rise in the value of real estate, we will unite in making up to you the loss." If a man thought the increase in the value of land at the South would be sufficient to make good to the slaveholder the loss of his slaves, that was no reason why he should not cooperate with them, providing he was willing to make up the deficit in case there should be one. He thought we should not content ourselves with mounting the Pisgah of self-righteousness, and launching from thence our arrows of condemnation upon our brothers. We should stretch our hands across Mason & Dixon's line, and say, "Let us unite a kind brotherly and honorable scheme to accomplish the great scheme?" Great as was the benefit which would accrue to the poor slave from such a consummation—the advantage to the country in re-establishing a feeling of kindness and brotherly love between the North and the South, would be scarcely second to it. Rev. John Rankin spoke warmly in favor of the movement. He thought the call was addressed to men who, although they did not acknowledge the moral right of the slaveholder to demand compensation for the slaves which he held in violation of the laws of God and humanity, were yet willing to pay the unjust demand, as the best way of accomplishing the emancipation of the negro;—he was willing to do it, not as an act of justice to the master, but as the quickest and best way of securing liberty to the slave, and ridding the country of the curse of the baleful institution.

Gerrit Smith said the question with regard to signing the call, was one for each man to decide for himself, not for the Convention to decide for him. He did not agree with Mr. Rankin in the opinions just expressed by that gentleman—he was astonished to hear those opinions from Mr. R. *He believed the slaveholders had a moral right to compensation from us*, and that the discussion of some plan by which that just compensation could be secured to him would meet with the approving smile of Heaven. Mr. Rankin said: "If the slaveholder has a right to compensation for his slaves, he has a moral right to hold him in Slavery." Mr. Smith replied that they would discuss that at a future time.

The following Committees were then reported by the Chair:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Gerrit Smith, of New-York; Elihu Burritt, of Connecticut; Andrew Wallace, of Indiana; H. B. Stratton, of Illinois; Thomas Thorn, of Ohio.

Committee to Prepare Business for Convention—Elihu Burritt, Rev. C. W. Denison, of Buffalo; W. C. Monroe, of Michigan; Edwin B. Stimson, of Missouri, and J. B. Williams, of New-York.

Committee on Credentials—Jonathan Owens, Luther Humphreys, Isaac Jennings, of Ohio; Nathan Elliot, of Indiana, and Ezari Lewis, of Illinois.

The names of the Committee on Finance we have not, except that of the Chairman, Hon. John A. Foot, of Cleveland.

It was moved and carried to adjourn till 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Humphreys moved to amend, by making the time 8 o'clock, in order that a prayer meeting might be held previous to the regular session, in order to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon their cause. The amendment was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock to-day, the regular session to commence at 9 A. M., in the Melodeon. Mr. Burritt also announced that a social *conversazione* would be held at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College in the evening, where all the friends of the cause were invited to meet each other "face to face," and get acquainted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 27.

A series of Resolutions were introduced in the Convention to-day, the principal of which was one proposing to make the General Government the agent for the people in emancipating the slaves, and that each State should pay $150 for each slave; and further that each State should pay the slaveholders $75 for each slave emancipated,—the latter sum to be raised by a land tax, and the former by Government bonds. The Resolutions are still under discussion by Elihu Burritt, Gerrit Smith, and others.

The Great Central Park.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In seeing in your paper of the 26th inst., a notice from the Commissioners of the Central Park for plans, my attention was called to the *fact* that we should have in this Park a place for military reviews, say one like the Boston Common. We have no proper grounds at present on Manhattan Island. This review ground should be submitted to your proper military person, who would know what is so much needed by the New-York military.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

☞ The flags of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, which passed through the Mexican War with them, are enumerated in the schedule of City property seized under the Lowber claim, and are now in the hands of the Sheriff. Deputy Garrett states that the Sheriff told him that upon the written order of the Colonel of the Regiment he would deliver them to the Volunteers, to whom and not to the City, they belong. The members of the Regiment express a good deal of indignation on the subject. They are, of course, very much attached to the colors under which they fought in Mexico, and think it a disgrace that they should be enumerated among the goods and chattels of the City.

Reformatory Conference.—It is proposed, we learn, to hold a Reformatory Conference in Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 23 and 24 of the present year. The object will be to discuss the various topics interesting to the reformatory institutions throughout the country, especially to schools for juvenile delinquents.

☞ Antioch College will reopen on the 9th of September, again under the Presidency of Horace Mann. Rev. Austin Craig, formerly of Orange County, in this State, will be a member of the Faculty. The old scholarship system has been abolished, and a tuition fee substituted.

☞ Key West advices, of the 14th inst., state that the case of the bark *Pacific* was before the Admiralty Court. The value of the property saved exceeds $20,000.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Suggestions.

Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The parting of the Atlantic Cable has been duly heralded in the morning papers, and amid the universal regret prevailing we hear numerous declarations by various individuals of its being just what they expected, and that the success of the project is out of the question. The object of this communication is to suggest publicly what occurs more forcibly to my mind on hearing the news this morning, as a grievous error in the method, and place in the ship, of paying out the cable, and the plan with which the cable in use can be laid on the Telegraphic Plateau with the maximum possibility of success.

All who have witnessed "the way of a ship in the sea" can testify to the sudden violence, even in a moderate swell, that is exhibited in the elevation of bow and stern at times, the centre of gravity of the vessel appearing, meanwhile, comparatively motionless, and all of the various motions of the ship seeming, so to speak, to work around a pivot or ball-and-socket joint. This motion is usually the greatest at the stern of the ship, and really acts upon any object suspended there or at the bow—a chain and anchor, for instance, with a force akin to that exhibited in the driving of a wedge; for, speaking approximately, as the power required by a steady strain—a wheel and axle, for instance—*is to* the power or force of percussion on a wedge necessary to raise the same weight, *so is* the strain upon the cable in question being laid in smooth water to the strain thereon when the stern of the ship exhibits the violent motions above adverted to.

No mechanical appliances can more than partially obviate this difficulty. Every one knows the superior and immense force of percussion upon a wedge. To make my meaning in this connection more obvious, let the following experiment be tried: balance a bar of six feet length over some elevated support; to one end tie a string capable of bearing a steady strain of 40 to 60 pounds, (determined by a spring balance,) and suspending say one-tenth of the above weight thereto; then imitate the motion of a ship in a swell by sudden depression of the other end of the bar, and the parting of the string will render obvious the error in paying out the cable over the stern, for if the whole weight was suspended at the fulcrum or point of support of the bar, no amount of motion of the bar would break the string, or disturb it in the least.

Therefore, let a small pipe with rollers at top and bottom be inserted through the *bottom* of the vessel alongside of the *keel* amidships, with an inclination given to it toward the bow and the telegraphic cable payed out through the same, will, in my opinion be a fact accomplished. This simple suggestion I believe is perfectly practicable, and with the aid of the machinery constructed for the paying out and the *Great Eastern* to take the whole cable in order to accomplish a double triumph on her first voyage to America, success would seem to be certain. M. C.

The American Horses in England.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Will you allow me to say a few words in regard to "The American Horses in England," if the subject is not overdone. Our racing experience in England seems neither to have taught us how to win nor yet *how to lose*. How is it that we cannot fairly and gracefully own up that we are beaten?—yes, *badly beaten*,—notwithstanding the complimentary tone of the English journals. Has all magnanimity and gentlemanly feeling left us? What a lesson might we have learned from our opponents; they are beaten as well as we, yet they have no small subterfuges; we hear nothing about "If we had been in better condition," "If we had not gone on this side instead of that;" but they gracefully hand over the Cup to the winner and do not depreciate their value of it by declaring that it was their bad running and not his good running, as he might be tempted to suppose, that gave him the Cup.

How differently have we acted; we railed and raved demanded in the name of the American people, what no one ever thought of refusing, an exact account of the race; swear that it was all the fault of the trainer; then that of the jocky; change them; and are beaten rather worse than before.

Let us see how badly we are beaten: *Fisherman*, a horse of the same age as *Prioress*, gives us 18 pounds and then beats us; *Tournament* and *Chevalier*, both 3 years old, carry the same weight as our 4 year old *Prioress*, and beat her; why, had we carried off the Sussex Plate it would have been nothing to brag about with our large allowance of weight. Had *Prioress* carried weight for weight with her English opponents at Goodwood she would never have got home at all; even our boasted superiority of bottom over our opponent's high-bred horses seems to be all fudge; indeed, the American horses now in England seem to be a cranky lot, forever ailing. Depend upon it that we have yet to breed the horse that can go in and win in a well-contested English race; we have been deceived by the time test altogether.

Respectfully yours, A LOSER.

Curious Arson Case in Philadelphia.—About 1 o'clock this morning an old two-story brick and frame dwelling, No. 46 Frankford-road, opposite Queen-street, Sixteenth Ward, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were seen by a woman opposite, who gave the alarm by springing a rattle. The flames quickly communicated to an old frame shanty adjoining, upon the south, and belonging to Mr. Geo. Cadwallader. The frame, which was unoccupied, was nearly destroyed; but the fire was soon subdued in the building in which it originated. This building was owned and occupied by John Coffee, an Englishman of 65 or 70 years of age, who has kept a junk-shop in it for a number of years. He formerly kept a tavern in the same building.

Officer Glazier immediately broke the door open; but he was greatly surprised to find that the building contained neither furniture nor goods. Coffee, and his wife and child, were found in the yard. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact that a number of holes had been cut through the lath and plaster, in the partition walls in each story, and were then crammed full of shavings. The building was fired in no less than seven different places, but the flames were extinguished so promptly, that the traces of the incendiary's work were not obliterated.

Search was made for the furniture and goods, and they were all discovered stowed snugly away in a small shed which has been erected within a few days at the lower end of the yard, and far out of the reach of the flames, had the dwelling been entirely destroyed. Coffee, upon being questioned by Fire Detective Blackburn as to the origin of the fire, stated that he was awoke by the flames, and that he, assisted by two men whom he did not know, had removed all his goods to the shed where they were afterwards found. As this was deemed an utter impossibility, and as Coffee did not explain away the holes cut in the partitions and stowed full of shavings, he was at once arrested and taken to the Central Station for a hearing this afternoon, on the charge of arson.

The prisoner had no insurance upon his furniture or stock, but the building was insured in the Fire Association for $800. The damage done was about $800. After a hearing, Coffee was committed to answer.—*Bulletin, Aug. 27.*

A Young Wife Destroying Herself from Jealousy.—Mrs. Matilda Kaltenbacher, who resided with her husband and two sisters in the building No. 186 Court-street, took poison on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, and died from its effects yesterday morning. Mrs. K. had been married about two years, and was the mother of one child. She was young and handsome, and generally amiable, but at times troubled with deep despondency, when she often spoke of destroying herself. Recently, it seems, she had become jealous of her husband, who, she believed, had transferred a portion of his affections to one of her sisters, a handsome and agreeable girl, to whom Mr. K. had shown much attention. Mrs. K. was often found in tears, and upon being questioned as to the cause, would declare she was wretched because she was not loved. A domestic "scene" had occurred between her husband and herself on Sunday evening, and about two hours after she left the house and obtained laudanum, it is supposed, retired to her room and swallowed the poison. She then told her husband and sisters what she had done, but they, though they rather doubted her statement, as she had often talked of suicide, sent for a physician, a bungling and stupid fellow, who declared she was well enough, but left—most sapient Esculapius!—a prescription, in case, as he said, she should grow worse. After his departure the woman sunk gradually until she died, without pain, and without regret for the desperate deed she had committed.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.*

Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.—The following are the particulars of a shocking affair, which took place in South Carrollton, Muhlenburg County, Ky., on Sunday, the 16th inst. On election day, nearly three weeks since, a misunderstanding arose between two citizens of South Carrollton, Hiram Little, the keeper of a public house, and a man named Love. A few days afterwards, Love met Little, and asked him if he was ready to fight, at the same time drawing a pistol. Little replied that he would soon prepare himself, and accordingly did so. They met again in a few days, when shots were exchanged, but neither party was injured. On Sunday morning Love was observed in front of Little's house, armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and he declared his intention to kill Little as soon as he made his appearance. Little came out unarmed, and Love shot him across the street, discharging both barrels and killing Little instantly. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. Love was arrested and lodged in jail. Both men had families, and were respected by all who knew them. They had always been friends up to the time of the difficulty on election day.

Rev. W. F. Williams, missionary of the American Board at Mosul, has brought home a gold coin, dating back to about 200 years before Christ. It is about the size of a sovereign. The value, by weight, is $12.

Terrific Hurricane in Wisconsin—Loss of Life and Property.

A terrific hurricane passed over a portion of Wisconsin on Friday night last. At Woodland, on the La Crosse Railroad, the station-house was blown down, cars blown from the track, and others set in motion. The station-master, Mr. Fox, while endeavoring to stop one train of freight cars set in motion by the wind, was run over and killed. At the time the building was blown down there were some ten persons within, several of whom were more or less injured, and two or three, our informant states, so severely that fears are entertained they will not recover. A store near the dépôt was blown down, and a man severely injured.

The telegraph office was in the freight dépôt, which was all blown down, leaving nothing but the platform. The instruments were taken off, severed from the wires, and carried a distance of forty feet. The operator, whose name our informant did not know, was severely injured. A Frenchman was taken up by the whirlwind and carried a distance of one hundred feet, and only saved from destruction by being cast against the stump of a tree. When the eating-house was taken up, three women were inside washing dishes. The house was lifted over their heads, and strange to say they were not injured in the least. The Post-Office was in the south side of the dépôt, and the following morning letters and papers were found a distance of two miles off. The tavern was nearly demolished. It was a large-sized building, and when the wind struck, the upper story was taken off, and the brick of the chimneys came tumbling down. It was in this building that most of the injured ones received their wounds.

Woodland is laid level with the dust, the only things standing being the railroad water-tank and one log hut.

At Columbus, on the Watertown road, the hurricane was scarcely less fearful. Everything was prostrated. One man was killed—a Mr. Clark—his house being demolished over his head. Fearful that a more than ordinary storm was coming, he sent his family into the cellar, and while attempting to secure the doors and windows, the storm struck, and in an instant the house fell upon them. Mr. Clark was killed almost instantly, and his wife was injured so severely that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Several others in the town were more or less injured.

The Milwaukee *American* says:

Items of destruction still reach us as we go to press. A gentleman from Sankville, in this State, informs us that in that vicinity the whirlwind was no less destructive than at Woodland. Houses were blown down and trees uprooted.

For miles and miles the whirlwind made its way, laying everything before it. We are fearful that the damage to the Southern portion of Wisconsin is of great amount. Fields of corn and stacks of wheat were torn up and scattered. Several persons were slightly injured, but none severely that our informant heard of.

Tragedy in Oswego—An Old Citizen Murdered.

From the Oswego Times, Aug. 25.

A terrible tragedy was enacted last evening in the town of Oswego, three miles south of this city. About 4 o'clock, a man named Dennis Sullivan, called at the farm-house of Mr. Joshua Hibbard, who resided a short distance from the railroad, and sought refuge from officers who he said were pursuing him. After supper, of which he partook, Mrs. Hibbard had occasion to go to a neighbor's residence, and upon her return, ten minutes afterwards, found her husband stretched upon the floor and stabbed in a horrible manner. The neighbors were immediately called, and a physician summoned; but the unfortunate man almost immediately expired.

Search was at once made for the murderer, who was soon found in a field in that vicinity. When taken he had a bloody sword in his possession the sheath of which was discovered near the body of his victim. The instrument was the property of Mr. Hibbard. The prisoner was immediately brought to the jail in this city, where he arrived shortly after midnight.

Sullivan is an Irishman, about 23 years of age, and stated that he had been employed in the Oswego River Starch Factory.

Mr. Hibbard had been, until recently, a resident of this city. He was in the United States Army during the war of 1812, and the Florida war, and was over 70 years of age.

More Vigilance Committee Doings at Warsaw, Illinois.

The Warsaw (Illinois) *Bulletin*, of the 20th, gives the following account of late operations by the Vigilance Committee of that place:

"At 10 o'clock last night, after Kennedy had been discharged, the Vigilance Committee assembled, armed and equipped, and marched over to the house of Mrs. Welch, and surrounded the house, and on a slight noise, out popped Kennedy, who was brought to the ground by gun shots, and now lays in the justice office badly wounded. The house was then searched, and Webster was found, taken to the river, head shaved, tarred and feathered, stripped, and sent down the river in a boat. He told that the stolen goods belonging to Messrs. Pierman, Webb, Cole and others, were hid out in the graveyard in a vault. Time about one o'clock. Next action was the taking of Hartford, who made the brag that there was not enough men in town to drive him off. They were, in connection with "Saunght Bill," stripped, heads shaved, tarred and feathered, put in one boat and sent down the river. Dr. Wood confessed to the garroting that had been done lately. Holden, the Dutch doctor, Gorman and Johnson were notified to leave, within twenty-four, or be served the same treatment. The old Brewery house on Main-street hill was torn down."

Baltimore Rowdies on a Political Excursion.

From the Sun of Thursday.

On Tuesday morning, the steamers *St. Nicholas* and *Georgia* went down to Cambridge, both pretty well laden with passengers to attend a political meeting. The meeting took place on the Court-house green, after which a dinner was served in Spring Glen, a valley near the Court-house. Things looked ominous for a difficulty from the fact that a number of young men showed their pistols and threatened destruction to any who might interfere with them. One of the party fired his pistol, when the Sheriff of the county (Robert Ball) ordered his arrest and committal to jail. Soon after he was put in jail, a number of his friends demanded his liberation, which the Sheriff refused to accede to, and repaired to the prison with William Bell, a deputy, to protect it. The friends of the party incarcerated then added to their number, and expressed a determination, if their demand was not at once complied with, to break open the jail and rescue him. Being again refused, they made an assault, and were not long in forcing the doors, until they reached the cell, where the party was confined, and set him at liberty. The Sheriff and his deputy resisted the rescue, but both were severely beaten. The rescued man was then borne off in triumph towards the wharf where the steamers were lying.

On the wharf a difficulty occurred between a young man named John Landon and Sergeant Rosenbury, of the Southern District Police, in which the latter was pretty severely handled. They belong to rival clubs. That affray caused difficulties between others, and for a time there was a general fight on the wharf, in which slung-shots were used with uncomfortable freedom. The fight continued until the bells of the boats announced the time for leaving. In this affray, too, Deputy Sheriff Bell interfered to restore order, when he was again assaulted and compelled to seek safety in flight. At 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the steamers got off, and as the opposing sides were not on the same boat no further difficulty of a serious nature occurred. About midnight, when a short distance below the Lazaretto, Landon, the party who had had the difficulty with Rosenbury, fell overboard from the *Georgia*, and drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A number of life-preservers and stools were thrown overboard, but he failed to get hold of them. Several were yesterday morning picked up by vessels coming up the river. Landon was a married man, with two or three children. The number on the excursion from this city was variously estimated at from 600 to 1,000 persons. Those present, and who did not participate in the affray, and from whom we obtain our information, represent it as most exciting and creating the utmost alarm among the citizens of that usually quiet town.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

On Monday eight or ten houses, mostly occupied as stores, with portions of their contents, were destroyed by fire at Wilmington, N. C. The entire loss is estimated at $60,000. The flames broke out in Capt. Burns' warehouse, on North Water-street, which, with a clothing store in front of it, was soon destroyed. These buildings belonged to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and were not insured. Messrs. Kaufman & Co. lost from two to three thousand dollars by the burning of their store. The *Commercial* says:

The fire then extended to the wooden building occupied by Messrs. Walker and Stevenson, and by Mr. Higgins, as a hay store, the property of Mrs. Noyes. The losses of these parties was not heavy. The next was the clothing store of Messrs J. & H. Sampson, owned also by Mrs. Noyes, and also a store occupied by them, the property of O. G. Parsley, on the wharf. The stores on the wharf owned by Mr. Parsley and Mrs. Noyes, and occupied by Mr. J. H. Bauman, were destroyed. Mr. Bauman's loss is between $5,000 and $6,000, on which there is an insurance to the amount of $3,500. Evan Bevan's store, owned by Mr. O. G. Parsley. Mr. Bevan's loss is $1,200 to $1,500—no insurance. W. M. Lewis had some $200 worth of tools in the store of Mr. Bevan, which were also destroyed, no insurance.

The fire next attacked the brick store occupied below by Captain O. Burns, and above by Messrs. R. McPherson & Co., and O. G. Parsley & Co., as offices. Captain Burns' loss is fully covered by insurance. The loss of the other occupants of the building is supposed trifling. The house was the property of O. G. Parsley. A warehouse on the wharf, occupied by Messrs. Russell & Brother, and owned by O. G. Parsley, was consumed. There was a quantity of goods stored in the warehouse, the loss of which is covered by insurance. Mr. George Harriss lost 600 barrels resin and about 20 casks spirits turpentine, by burning and being rolled into the river. Part of that rolled into the river has been recovered. Mr. Daniel L. Russell lost about $1,200 in fine resin. Some trifling damage was done the building occupied by Messrs. J. J. Lippitt and A. B. McDuffie & Co.; and also the building occupied by Messrs. Russell & Brother, and J. & D. McRae & Co. These losses are covered by insurance. Messrs. Alderman & Steele had to move their stock of goods and will lose considerably. Several must have suffered loss by the removal of their goods. The three wooden buildings of Mrs. Noyes were valued at $2,500, which were insured for $1,500. The buildings owned by Mr. Parsley were of wood, with one exception, and not of very great value. He had no insurance.

From Madeira—The Grape Failure—Introduction of the Catawba.

Correspondence Boston Traveller.

Madeira, Saturday, July 25.

Madeira has lost much of its prosperity since the cholera of last Summer, which carried off ten thousand persons. The English avoid it this year, which is a drawback to its gaiety. The failure of the grape has given it another blow, and produced a great deal of poverty and distress. The Portuguese say, however, that it has been of service to the island, as the people have turned their attention to the production of grains and the sugar cane, and are no longer under the dominion of English wine merchants. This year there is not a grape on the island, and all hopes of overcoming the blight are given up. No one can [illegible] the disease and no remedy can be found. The grapes when two months old collect a mould on the shady side, as large as a pin's head, which bursts and shoots out the seed—in a few days they are dead. Mr. Marsh has introduced the Catawba, which he thinks will flourish, and produce in a few years as much wine as the island has ever done, and of a very fine quality. On the 25th of August he gives a *fete* to ten thousand of the poor, on the occasion of the dedication of a church which he has built for them.

Minnesota Preparing to be a State—The Coat of Arms.

The St. Paul *Daily Times* says: "We have been shown the device of the Seal and Coat of Arms adopted by the Republican Convention for our future State. It represents a waterfall—supposed to be that of Minnehaha—within a shield, symbolizing the abundant and varied water-power and privilege in the State. An Indian figure with his face toward the setting sun, and tomahawk and arrows at his feet. Opposite is the figure of a white man, with a sheaf of wheat and agricultural implements. The Indian is represented as asking of the white man whither he shall go, and the white man pointing to the implements, as if he would direct him in the habits of civilized life. In one corner, a distant view of Lake Superior and sail; in the other, the Minnesota River and a steamer. The three pine regions of the St. Croix, Mississippi and Lake Superior are represented by three pine trees. The motto to accompany the words, 'State of Minnesota, A. D. 1857,' is in these words: 'Liberty and Union.'"

Daring Garrote Robbery in Baltimore.—A Mr. George Cape, of Charleston, S. C., stopped in this city on his return home, a few days since, from a visit to Harrisburg, Penn., and was robbed under the cover of night by three young villains. He took lodgings at a hotel near the Philadelphia Railroad dépôt, and having occasion to go out in the evening, he omitted to note the locality particularly, and accordingly could not find his lodgings again. Walking along Pratt-street, near the Marsh Market, he encountered three young men, one of whom asked him some questions about the locality of some place they pretended to be hunting. He told them he was a stranger and was unable to find his hotel, whereupon they volunteered to direct him, and after conducting him to a place near the intersection of Jones' Falls and Pratt-street, one of them caught him by the neck, and choked him so he could not cry out, and the others deliberately rifled his pockets. They took from him all the money he had, some $30, and then left him. Mr. C. made the circumstance known to the police, but they have not yet arrested the parties.—*Sun.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 29.

I.—MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.
II.—THE TELEGRAPH CABLE BROKEN.
III.—INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.
IV.—FOREIGN NEWS.
V.—AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—Our London Correspondence.
VI.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.
VII.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.
VIII.—ADVENTURES OF A SEQUESTERED BUCOLIC.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Mishaps to the Atlantic Telegraph—The Panic in Wall-street—Kansas and Governor Walker—The South and the North—Spain and Mexico—The Cunningham Case—What the World thinks of us—Speaker Banks, &c. &c.
X.—SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for $2
Five Copies, one year, for 8
Twenty-five Copies, one year, for .... [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to *one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:
To Canada, payable in advance .... 26 cents a year.
Within the State .... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the *Daily*, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 449 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

NEW, ORIGINAL AND DECIDEDLY MAGNIFICENT.
GENIN to his wholesale customers and merchants generally: the undersigned, having made his initial opening of Fall and Winter styles of Soft Hats, particularly invites your critical examination of his exclusively ORIGINAL PARIS BEAVER FELT OR SOFT HAT, the most unique as it is the most beautiful Hat ever offered; manufactured from the best materials in the French market, and exquisitely trimmed.
Merchants will be supplied by the case or single dozen.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BARNES & PARK Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of [illegible] Buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES, at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities for [illegible] upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK. New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. Twitty, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY.
New-Orleans, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 24 day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

E. T. WILDE, NO. 251 BROADWAY, HAVING received the cream of the superb Fall millinery purchased by him during his late visit to Paris, would call the especial attention of the trade to the beautiful Fall hats, superb fancy feathers and artificial flowers, head-dresses, laces and coiffures, which form the leading features of his varied stock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

HAIR DYE!!—WIGS!!—HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has [illegible] the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Wigs and Scalps lead all the world [illegible] appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

MARRIED.

Harrison—Myers.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. Thomas J. Harrison to Miss Lizzie H. Myers, of this City.

Leonard—[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Chas. H. Leonard, of this City, to Emma L., youngest daughter of the late Wm. R. [illegible], formerly of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Glover—[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 21, at the residence of and by Rev. W. S. [illegible], Mr. E. Glover to Josephine V., eldest daughter of James H. [illegible], Esq., all of this City.

Ritchie—Wadsworth.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Ritchie to Cornelia Wadsworth, daughter of James S. Wadsworth, Esq.

Hill—[illegible].—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Calvin Butler, Principal of the Somerset Young Ladies' Institute, Mr. [illegible] Hill, of New-York, to Miss Mary Allen, daughter of [illegible], of Derry, N. H.

DIED.

[illegible].—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, Mary, daughter of the late Hamilton [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Laight-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

Winder.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, suddenly, Sophia [illegible], widow of W. S. Winder, in the 57th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York, this morning. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Farnam.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, Minnie Frances, daughter of Gilbert B. and Jane M. Farnam, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place this day, at No. 189 East Broadway, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited.

☞ New-Haven and Hartford, and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

Brown.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, Andrew Brown, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, John T. and Robert T. Brown, his son-in-law, Allan Hay, also those of his brothers, James Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 187 [illegible]-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, of consumption, Margaret J. B. [illegible], wife of [illegible], (and youngest daughter of the late Peter [illegible],) in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Milward.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, at the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bartlett, Rosanna F. Milward, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 373 Bedford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

Griswold.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 27, A. H. Griswold, dentist, aged 28 years.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, Rev. I. M. Meeker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 4th-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Livingston.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, suddenly, Frances Goodhue Livingston, widow of the late Robert Livingston, and only daughter of the late Jonathan Goodhue.

[illegible].—At Fairmount, [illegible] at the residence of Mr. Wm. Sumner, John Walker, son of Chas. W. and the late Elizabeth A. [illegible].

The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment, this P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Kip.—At St. Louis, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, John L. Kip, of New-York.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS. New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS. CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, [illegible]. Pure WHITE [illegible] OIL for sale by [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE CONFLICT OF IDEAS, IN TO-DAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED, affords food for thought. Religion and Reform will also interest thinkers. Letters from Newport—Engraved View of Madison, the Capital City of Wisconsin, with description; Peter Parley's Stories, or Recollections of a Lifetime, with engravings: in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

RURAL LIFE.—SUGAR MAPLES—WHEAT IN [illegible]—The Price of [illegible]—[illegible] Georgia—Cucumbers—A New Gooseberry—Chinese Fishing—[illegible]—Agricultural State Shows for 1857—The Mighty West—A Profitable Railroad—[illegible]—Patent Office Department—Notes and Queries, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 4 cents. Newsmen have it.

LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.—"GIRLS THAT are Girls!"—Help!—Ladies, Spiritualism and True Love—The Ladies of Chicago—A beautiful Poem, THE COT IN THE VALE—How Men Poison Themselves—A Prize to Mathematicians—Jewelry, etc., in LIFE ILLUSTRATED to-day. Only 4 cents. You may get it of any Newsman.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED HARDWARE FOR BUILDINGS. EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES. Handsomely Decorated and Richly Plated Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Bell Levers. FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, Brass and Silver Plated, Name and Number Plates, Plated Shutter Knobs and Sash Fastenings, Mouth Pieces for Speaking Tubes; and all descriptions of Hardware for building purposes, on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., corner of Dutch-st., New-York.

ADAMS' EUCHROMA, OR RESTORATIVE HAIR-DRESSING.
1. It restores gray hairs to their natural color.
2. It clears the head from dandruff and scurf.
3. It makes the hair soft and beautiful.
4. It nourishes the roots and makes them grow.
5. It leaves no stain, nor grease, nor dirt.
6. It is a clean, ordorless, cream white fluid.
7. It contains no sulphur, nor unpleasant odor.
8. It imparts luxuriance and gloss to the hair.
Sold by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula, and Burns, it is unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

MORAL OF THE TOOTHACHE.—HORRORS! [illegible] have walked composedly up to the gallows. A [illegible] smiled when [illegible] on a bed of burning coals. Martyrs have been led to the stake with firm step and placid countenances. Savages have been cut [illegible] without blinking an eyelid or quivering a muscle. But
There never was a philosopher
Who could endure the toothache patiently.
"For further information" see this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, now ready: only 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

THE SEAMSTRESS.—SOME FEATURES OF New-York Life, with Description and Engraving, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Also, a complete History of the Parasol and Umbrella.
"Are you at ease? How is your heart at ease?
Now you have got a shadow, an umbrella,
To keep the scorching world's opinion
From your fair credit."
Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIRGE'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1857.
TO-NIGHT,
The talented and [illegible]
SIGNORINA VENERIA ROSSA,
IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
Rule Le Pompadour.....[illegible]
Rule Le Pompadour.....[illegible]
L. Rossini in Two Characters.
Fra Diavolo Comedietta.
Overture [illegible]
THE JOLLY MILLERS.
BILLY [illegible]
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.
SATURDAY.—[illegible] DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

BUCHANAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE.
[illegible] DAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
[illegible], AUGUST 28, 1857.
[illegible] will commence with an apropos Ex[illegible]
JENNY LIND.
Grandfather.....T. B. Johnston
Jenny Lind.....Miss Julia Turnbull
After which, the Drama of the
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
Lorline.....Miss Julia Turnbull
Pedro.....Mr. Denham
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Sally Scraggs.....(her first appearance).....Miss Rose Thorn
Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Orchestra 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Benefit of Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI
First time in this theatre, her grand opera of
CARLO, RENANI.
Carlos, King of Spain.....Signorina Vestvali
(For the first time in the United States.)
[illegible].....Signor Guasoni
[illegible].....Signor Gassetti
[illegible].....Signor Gassetti
[illegible].....Signor Rovetini
TO-MORROW (Saturday) Mr. Burton will appear, for the last night of the present season.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Bowery Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $2 exclusive, of Tax.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
The entertainments will commence with
BERTRAM,
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,
LIMERICK BOY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FERRZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINE FERRZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONTINUALLY increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs. Cunningham as the DOCUS DUEDELL HEIR; it will remain A SHORT TIME LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. AFTERNOON, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy, &c. Admission, 25 cents; children, under 10, 13 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. offer on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of their manufacture, and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the church or the Drawing-room.
A fine assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABBRIQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Warerooms of Gates, will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos from $25 to $75; Melodeons cheaper than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music warerooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SOHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway), New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. HGHTE, NEWTON & BEADSLEY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium GOLD Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 10 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, No. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Grand. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos by Taylor & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

PIANO-FORTES.—W. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 397 Canal, corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 6 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE VERY LOW for cash, or on time, on the old stock. A splendid lot of William Gilbert's celebrated Pianos now on hand, which must be sold immediately, to close the stock. Great bargains can be made by calling at Nos. 136 and 138 East 32d-st., for this week only, between 2d and 3d ave. N. B.—Some of the above Pianos are now out on rent.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED sub-bass, double-bank and double reed melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale and retail. Music, and the rent every allowed on purchase.
A. M. CANGUEE, No. 30 Walker-st.; Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 345 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S unrivalled Piano-fortes; 20 second-hand Pianos, at $60, $70, $80, $90 $100 and $120; Piano to let, and rent applied if purchased, by T. S. BERRY, No. 408 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Buildings.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR 7 octave grand diagonal piano-forte, selected by a celebrated Professor, and warranted. Made by one of the best makers, and cost $500; been used a few months. Will be sold for $275. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, inlaid front, serpentine molding, carved legs, and finished all around; been in use two months; will be sold at $100 less than its value. Can be seen at No. 124 East 27th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT CROTON, on the morning of the accident, on the 24th inst., a BLACK CAMELS-HAIR SHAWL, with a colored border. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at the office of Messrs. CHAS. CONGREVE & SON, No. 15 Old-st., New-York.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUABLE papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. F. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC Auction, 26th-st., near 3d Avenue, a bay horse, with star white feet, and blind. To be sold for expenses on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock.
J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the Model of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM. HAWK & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WM. DE LAMARE & CO., 12 BROADWAY, New-York, respectfully invite the public and their party to every branch of manufacture in leather, on the premises, including trunks, oil, [illegible] in brass nailing; also, printing paper, [illegible]. The most improved artificial fire engines, and [illegible] are assured that every order will be executed in [illegible] which merchant tailors can only [illegible].

VACHT GERTRUDE FOR SALE—ABOUT 70 feet from bulwark, built by Fish; sloop-rigged, well found in every respect and in good condition; draws 7 feet water, and has superior accommodations. Apply to E. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. R. SIGSBEE, Dentist, No. 351 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are far lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the painful sensations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE,
"THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES,"
Surpassed.
This number will be found fully equal to its predecessors in the interest of its contents, and in the beauty and profusiveness of its pictorial illustrations.

From the Voice of Love.

The August Number of this superb Magazine has reached us, full as usual with matter that justly entitles it to the position it is so rapidly acquiring as the leading magazine of America.

From the Ohio Patriot.

It is greatly superior to *Harper's*, and fifty per cent. better than *Putnam's*. This is no puff, but our honest opinion.

From the New-York Dispatch.

We can honestly say that whether as regards its illustrations or letter-press, there is no better magazine published in this country.

From the Boston Transcript.

Its illustrations are decidedly superior to any other magazine, without exception.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is most elegantly illustrated, and in this respect has outstripped all other publications in this country.

So say all who read it. Get one copy as a specimen and you will say the same.

For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 371 Broadway.

A CHARMING BOOK.
Purity from the pen of the talented and lamented Author of "Shady Side."
ENTITLED
THE MEMORIAL;
OR,
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.
BY HER MOTHER.
Authoress of "Shady Side."
With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. A. L. Stone.
"This work was begun by Mrs. Hewell, intended for her last illness, but her hand failed with the pen in its grasp, and the book has been completed by a younger brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."
In 1 handsome vol., 12mo, with Portrait. Price, $1. Just published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

DR. ALCOTT'S GREAT WORKS.
THE LAWS OF HEALTH;
OR, SEQUEL TO
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.
A book which should be in every family library, and in every school-room in the land. Price, $1.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
A book for both sexes, and all mature ages. Price, 75 cents.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.

Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of price of each book.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS,
BY DR. WILKINSON.
We take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that we have succeeded in effecting an arrangement with J. J. GARTH WILKINSON, M. D., OF LONDON, for the issuing in this City, simultaneously with its publication in London, of his new volume of poems, entitled,
IMPROVISATIONS FROM THE SPIRIT.
Dr. WILKINSON is well known as one of the first scholars of the age, combining in his writings great profundity of thought, with a marked felicity and elegance of expression.
The work is pronounced superior to any ever given to the world through his pen.
It is published THIS DAY, Aug. 22. 416 pp. 32mo. Price, cloth $1 25; gilt $1 50.
Early orders are solicited, which should be addressed to the NEW CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, No. 447 Broome-st.

ALLEN'S BRITISH INDIA.
INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.
This remarkable work by Dr. D. O. ALLEN, who was for twenty-five years a resident in India, is acknowledged to be the most complete and reliable work on British India ever published, either here or in England. It possesses uncommon interest at the present time, while the eyes of the world are turned towards that country.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
In one splendid 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands keeping books by double entry, can hear of a situation by answering immediately. Must come well recommended. Address L., at this office, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, &c.

A CHEMIST, POSSESSING FIRST-RATE testimonials and references, is open to engagement as practical chemist, or as lecturer to Schools and Academies in or near the City of New-York; on Chemistry, geology, mineralogy and mines. Is an experienced lecturer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 140 Post Office, Brooklyn, L.I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who understands his business, and will be highly recommended. Apply at No. 107 East 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale store; grocery preferred. The best of City references given. Address W. W., this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at 24 Cottage-place, New-York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR 50 SELECT servants of all nations at the Original Employment Office, one of the oldest established offices in the City; also, hotels can have the best servants for all kinds of occupations, City or country. Call at No. 317 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA CUTTER—A young lady of considerable experience is wanted as assistant cutter. The subscriber will pay a liberal salary. Apply immediately to GEORGE BRODIE, No. 509 Canal-st., (Old No. 51.)

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Copal Varnishes and Japans; one who has experience in the business and who can command good references. Apply L. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to work in a gold pen factory; must reside with his parents. Apply at No. 183 William-st.

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY AT OFFICE OVER Market Bank.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 583.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 97 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 46 Concord-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 2 Lamartine-place. A suit of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, hops to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with chef d'œuvres of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distance of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.
The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus meets the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.
N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of families and gentlemen.

SUMMIT QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD HOUSE" is now open, and upon the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most comfortable and desirable Summer resorts.
N. E. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 20, 1857.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE occupying a large double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, 30 minutes from the City by Hudson-river railroad, they would like to let half or part of the small family. Call or address A. B., No. 47 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMBROIDERY REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	$16 00,	worth $25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 25,	worth 8 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 50,	worth 2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	2 75,	worth 3 50
Decorated Dinner Sets	22 00,	worth 35 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	12 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth 3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50,	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Castors, cut bottles	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 3 pieces	20 00,	worth 30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	3 00,	worth 5 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth 3 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
OF
LANE & FORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied Stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
NOT OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

DEMOREST'S
GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS of new and elegant designs for ladies and children, FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, TUESDAY, Sep. 1, No. 375 Broadway, New-York; Branch, No. 823 Canal-st., and No. 264 Bowery. The ladies and dressmakers may expect to find on this occasion the most extensive assortment and brilliant display of new designs ever presented in this City.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are remarkably light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 423 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, 62 per yard.
CHARLES JACKSON'S Nyer Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &C.
FOR CASH
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have received their new importations of
Feathers, Flowers,
Chenile and Velvet Bonnet Materials,
Colored Straw Goods,
Trimmings, &c.,
Which are offered to the trade for cash only, at very low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, rules, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHIC executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 8 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer for sale a large assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office is fully supplied with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in the style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & COUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM E. HAWE—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 282 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at E. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 6 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the state. E. PATON, No. 94 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up; thirty-five hand power. Also, several new and second hand steam engines, from one horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 107 Water street, between Bridge and Jay-sts., Brooklyn.
WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSONS, Assignee, No. 69 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Mice and Rats,
Flies and Flying Insects,
Insects and Reptiles and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Bugs and Fleas.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of imitations. Beware of counterfeits.
R. LYON & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. SCHUYLER'S
Currently BERNARD & BROTHER'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 32 Second-av., corner of Ninth-st.
The eleventh academic year of this Institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIMBERLY & SON, No. 329 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHE.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 36 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Thoroughly conducted school, founded in 1840 by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
G. V. SPEAR,
J. E. BOYD, Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner; Hon. Peter Parker; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE G. FARRER AND JOHN MCCLELLAN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 263 Broadway, entrance in Spring-st., will form a new term beginning Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all department. Circulars may be obtained at the school room, and at the bookstores of E. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. B. FRANCIS.

MRS. HAYNES WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 1 Madison-st., near Sixth-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 48 William-st.; of E. N. HAYNES, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; and HURLBUT & D. F. RANDOLPH, 591 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK—Number of scholars, 50; corps of teachers, 7. Professors, teachers and pupils all live in the family. Our daughters receive a thorough training in all the solid branches, joined to every graceful accomplishment, in a home where they will be tenderly guarded and cherished, may obtain catalogues with full particulars, by addressing Professor M. F. JEWETT, Principal and Proprietor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 592 Broadway, (near 31st-st.) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. After Sept. 1, Mr. GRANT will attend daily at the rooms of the Institute to answer inquiries and receive applications.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the superintendence of Drs. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College.) Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars and information address the Principals.

MR. E. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 128 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department is connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Dribler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large Play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 67 and 69 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. P. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of Sept. Instruction full and thorough in all the branches necessary for education. For catalogues, address
REV. P. C. VAN NORMAN.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen at No. 128 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 22 and 24 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME NAPOLEONE'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 53 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and Fifth-ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School, will hereafter under the charge of Prof. DRISLER, will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 136 4th-av.
H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 26th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 26th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 24 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 20 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 16th September.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 152 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 30th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 9 and 11 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her home until Sept. 8, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 28 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 16th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 49 East 20th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectuses to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison ave., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 236 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTANT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 19th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 8. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 236 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. F. RICHARDS'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 46 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 94 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. SULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (late West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DELAUNAY, Paris,

AUCTION SALES.

E. V. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE NO. 1[illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. V. WESTCOTT will sell as above on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire superb rosewood furniture of the above house, all of which is of the most choice and valuable description, including costly paintings and costly works of art. Catalogues of this sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank. The entire elegant arrangements of the house will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather, consisting in Parlors of one of G. & H. Barmore's elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, purchased three months ago; single and double suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle, richly carved, made by [illegible]; superb marble-top rosewood étagères, magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, satin and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, recumbent lounges, with Turkish chairs to match in tapestry, splendid paintings, among which is the Madonna after Raphael, with a number of historical and architectural views, landscapes, &c.; magnificent China vases and statuary figures.

Dining-room, Chamber and Library Furniture.—Rosewood secretary, bookcase, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood wardrobes, French chairs, marble washstands, velvet, Wilton, and other carpets, rosewood bureaus, clocks, sofas, lounges, oak buffet, marble-top elegant oak extension table, costly silver ware of every description, China, cut glass, ivory, and silver cutlery, with a great profusion of everything desirable for the dining-room, with a great variety of furniture not here enumerated. Splendid chandeliers and gas fixtures, large iron safe, &c. Things to be removed by purchasers immediately from the house.

B. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW, AUG. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Beekman-st., a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, (belonging to a family [illegible]) and removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, China and glassware, silver ware, beds, bedding, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, library, [illegible], rosewood, mahogany and [illegible] book cases, [illegible] rosewood parlor suites covered in silk brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rich, rare and original oil-paintings by Scott, Eglaw and other eminent artists; elegantly moulded mantel, pier top, oval and square mirrors, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE STOCK OF LIVERY STABLES AT NO. 106 CHARLES-ST. — A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the above stables, the entire stock, all valuable horses, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, bells, &c., appertaining to the business.

Also—The stock of [illegible] of a carriage factory connected therewith. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. The owner of the stables would be willing to give a lease to a good tenant at a fair rent. The stock consists of about 30 horses, about ten coaches, 30 light wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, &c. The whole to be sold separately to close the estate. By order of WM. COOPER, A. H. M. HADDOCK, Executors.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, jewelry, gold watches, &c., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 69 Beekman-st. and No. 8[illegible] Ann-st., a large amount of new and second-hand furniture of every kind and description. It will include marble top and plain tables; 100 curl maple chairs, 100 Boston rockers, &c., &c. Also, by order of an executor, 3 gold watches, 1[illegible] pins and ear-rings, 50 gentlemen's pins, 20 bracelets, 50 cameo do., 30 pair of gents sleeve buttons, 50 enamelled pins, chains, &c., &c. Also, 1[illegible] French plate, and oval mirrors, &c.; and second-hand piano-forte, &c., &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Also, at the same time two parlor suites.

Gilbert F. Savage, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE THIS DAY, 10 A. M.—By DISLER, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 60 Cedar-st., a stock of dry goods and fancy goods, lace goods, hosiery, jewelry, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A partner wanted with $10,000 cash to purchase an interest in a well-established business, agreeable and without risk, and which will yield an income of nearly half the amount of the investment. He must be a gentleman in deportment and associations. Address OLD SCHOOL, at this office, with real name.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—Lease, furniture, &c., of a first-class hotel in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. The house is well located, fronting on two streets, and newly and elegantly furnished, and is now doing a very profitable business. The rent is low, and possession will be given immediately. For full particulars, apply to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 54 Liberty-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER.—ANY PERSON HOLDING the office of Commissioner of Deeds who is willing to resign in favor of another, for a consideration, will please address Post-Office, Box 2,[illegible], stating terms, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. John Lloyd & Sons, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 20 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, Nos. [illegible], are the property of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, and the public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. For further information apply to Messrs. CUTTING & WILLIAMS, No. 54 William-st., Attorneys for the Bank.

THOMAS SWEENY, President of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 61 to 69, both inclusive; 65, 67 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 126 to 166, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them. A. BREWSTER, President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Board of Education, corner of Elm and Grand sts. New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1857, will be considered.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, DANIEL SLOTE, THOMAS BOESE, TERRENCE FARLEY, GEORGE WHITE, Committee.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 29, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS, D. SADLIER, H. H. GREGORY, Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers in Liverpool, England, and in the City of New-York, under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1857. JOHN J. BARNIER retiring from the firm. All outstanding business of the late firm in the United States and Europe will be liquidated and settled by the remaining copartners.

JAMES COCKER, By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney. JOHN J. BARNIER. J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., and will carry on the business of the late concern in this City and in Liverpool as heretofore.

JAMES COCKER, By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney. J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

No. 84 John-st., New-York, Aug. 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of THOMAS WALKER & CO., upholsters, doing business corner of Broadway and 31st-st., is this day dissolved. New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 217 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE.—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. Gale, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of Cambria & Co., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder, on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

Terms of Payment.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT, Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

ASSESSMENT ON STOCK.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 28th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called therein be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: [illegible] —thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and [illegible] —thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $314,376 98. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON 1st mortgage Bonds of Dayton and Western Railroad Company, due in this City on 1st prox., will be paid, on presentation of proper Coupons, at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after date. ATWOOD & CO.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, issued to the Western Air Line Railroad Co., due in this City on 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation of proper Coupons at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after that date.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1857. ATWOOD & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—(Eastern Division)—Office No. 59 Wall-st. New-York, Aug. 25, 1857.—The Interest due on the Construction Bonds of this Company on the first day of September next, will be paid on that day at this office. E. D. HAMMOND, Ass't. Sec.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE Sept. 1, 1857, on the 7 per cent. bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF Des Moines and Henry County (Iowa) Bonds, payable Sept. 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$14,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $2,000 to $3,000, or first-class mortgages bought. Inquire at No. 148 West 36th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st. New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BULLS' HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $25 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 432 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 60 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest. *Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.* GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
4:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangements—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank and Oceanport.
Thursday, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., Pier, North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Ocean Port and Red Bank:
Thur'day, Aug. 27. 12½ P. M.	Thur'day, Aug. 27. 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28. 1½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 28. 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29. 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 31. 3 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 31. 4:45 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12 M.
Satur'y, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 4 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1¼, 4½, 6¾ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,281 tons burthen; INDIAN, Capt. BARKER, 2,400 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. HUDSON, 3,515 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

Notice.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin, $90; 2d, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

From New-York.	From Bremen.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 16.	SATURDAY.......Oct. 17.
SATURDAY.......Nov. 14.	SATURDAY.......Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st. or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

From New-York.	From Glasgow.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

KANGAROO LINE.

PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st., or to GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent, fast-going and side-wheel steamship NASHVILLE, THOS D. EWAN Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The elegant, fast-going steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2. Notice.—This line is composed of side-wheel steamships only. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's river, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown, equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. twisted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

PORTRAITS IN THE HIGHEST STYLE of art, in one sitting, by J. G. PLATT, No. 302 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women.*

One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $2.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.] DAYTON, May 1, 1857.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. *Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.*

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it is resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: *Loss of power, loss of memory*, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N.Y.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—26th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 369 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st.; a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK OR LOINS, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHOEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 254 Grand-st. and No. 308 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Is a concentrated extract of the olive and pine; it is inhaled and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro-Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel Disease and Disease.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable Ointment, for the cure of Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they quicken Digestion, add *Consistency*, *Color*, and *Purity* to the Blood, and greatly increase the power of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend them as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

J. H. Ladd, Esq., [illegible]
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., [illegible]
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. R. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. E. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. N. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
Gen. Cameron, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 75 cents a box; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 3 packages for $2 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

RICORD'S TREATMENT.—C. H. MANNING, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARTWRIGHT and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. [illegible] Broadway to No. 31 Bleecker-st., eighth house from Broadway, where he may be privately consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the most ignorant medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science. It being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a humbug stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. & C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHOEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. NAYLOR, EDWARD VICKERS, WILLIAM L. KING, FREDERICK LEHMAN, BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, GEORGE N. VICKERS, EDMUND L. BENZON, and MICHAEL J. O'CONOR, against TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN W. DWIGHT, J. H. LYMAN, RAYMOND FRENCH, and WILLIAM H. MARSHALL. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. To the above named Defendants, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN W. DWIGHT, J. H. LYMAN, and RAYMOND FRENCH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 22 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1857.

OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

au14-law6wF* OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE, au26-law12w* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LIFE SMITH, JOHN BOYNTON, and JOHN H. BOYNTON against JOHN C. BROWN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To JOHN C. BROWN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty three cents, with interest from the first day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1857.

YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of said Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857.

au14-law6wF* YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

je19-law6mF* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of August, 1857. AUGUSTUS THOMAS, RICHARD J. LARCOMBE, au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York the 6th day of August, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, WILLIAM HUSTACE, Executors.

au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 322 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 8, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 28, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 51 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 59 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS GAS COAL.—The TANGASCOOTACK COAL CO., Miners and Shippers of Bituminous Coal, having just completed their Railroad, are now prepared to contract for the sale of their Bituminous Coal for gas, foundry, blacksmith and domestic uses. This Coal is free from sulphur, and certificates of its quality for gas and smith's use can be seen at the office. ALFRED ASHFIELD, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

COAL—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Tombs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few brief remarks only are necessary in reply to your correspondent:

1. The Prison is certainly used as a place of punishment for criminals sentenced there.

2. There might be employment. Mr. Amos Pilsbury, at Albany, found a way to employ all the prisoners, if only for a week.

3. The Library.—I am glad to learn there is a library. But what does the writer mean by his charging me in regard to what books I should recommend? Did I ever recommend bad books to prisoners? I have always opposed the reading of corrupt literature, both in and out of prison.

4. Bathing.—If there are such facilities for bathing, why then are not the criminals washed up?

5. The Chapel.—If there is such a good Chapel, why is it not used on Sunday? Such a miserable arrangement as is afforded for Sunday services I have scarcely ever seen in a prison.

6. Commitments.—As to this matter, I simply give the statistics of the Report for 1856, viz:

First District Prison, total Males	13,171	
First District Prison, total Females	8,076	—21,247
Second District Prison, total Males	2,469	
Second District Prison, total Females	1,000	— 3,469
Third District Prison, total Males	2,232	
Third District Prison, total Females	746	— 2,960
Total		27,676
Total Males	16,856	
Total Females	10,820	—27,676

For investigation, the whole number I believe to be in all the three prisons, [illegible]. And I also find that in the First District Prison, the large number of 824 persons, including both sexes, were committed for intoxication between the ages of 10 and 20.

The whole structure should be torn down and sold to the highest bidder. It would bring an immense sum. A prison might then be erected that would be reformatory, and where labor might be introduced and where the officers could more easily perform their responsible duties. In all these remarks, I have no design to express a word of disrespect to the officers. They are men who treat me with the utmost courtesy. And as to the Ten Governors, I do not know either of them even by name. I only hope if this controversy is continued, that my opponent will write out his name, if he has courage enough to risk it.

CHARLES SPEAR.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Volunteers, appointed to prepare for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers who will visit the City on the 14th of September, was held at the Mercer House, last evening. Major FAIRCHILD arose, at 9 o'clock, and moved that General WARD B. BURNETT take the chair.

General BURNETT said he had been absent for some time—necessarily absent. He came here to-night understanding that the object of the meeting was to make preparations for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Were they men who lolled in their parlors or lounges? No. They fought with us and helped us to carry Democratic principles afar. For the object he had stated he was with them and for no other. Let them come together to do honor to the patriotic soldiers of the Keystone State. If wealthy citizens would not come forward of their own accord let them unite and induce them to come forward for this object. He wanted to ask whether they had sent word that they were actually coming.

Lieutenant GAINES stated that they had.

Major FAIRCHILD said they had met repeatedly at this house without compensation from the volunteers. FAIRCHILD said that in General BURNETT's absence, he was the candidate for the box, and had resigned in his favor. (At the request of Lieutenant GAINES he dropped the subject.) He wanted the volunteers to give an entertainment at the Mercer-street House.

General BURNETT agreed with him, but one thing he hoped the gold box would not be mentioned during the meeting. As regarded the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, he would pay $300 for a dinner to them. They should be received well.

Three cheers for Gen. WARD BURNETT were called for and given.

Lieut. GAINES read a communication from the Second Regiment, Continental Guard, Lieut. JOHN P. LANSON, Commanding, offering to join in the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The communication was received and accepted.

Corporal PARKER stated that the American Volunteers wanted also to join in the reception on the 14th of September. If Generals CADWALLADER and PATTERSON and Colonel WYKKOOP are to visit the City, it would be proper, Gen. BURNETT said, that they should be received by the militia of the City under Gen. SANDFORD.

Mr. GARRET thought it would cost at least $2,000 to receive the Pennsylvania Volunteers properly, and he would guarantee $100 of it.

The names of Capt. WM. R. HILL, Col. ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, R. ALLISON, Major WELDEN, L. F. HARRISON, and FREDERICK L. TALCOTT were, on motion, made members of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee are to meet at the Mercer House next Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

Acting Adjutant Lieutenant GAINES was appointed a Committee to confer with the commandants of companies of this City and County desirous of joining in the reception.

The Adjutant was directed to obtain the services of the Governor's Island Band on the occasion of the reception.

The Committee adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at the same place.

FIRE IN HAMMERSLEY-STREET, SIX HORSES BURNED.—A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock Thursday morning, in the basement of the large brick building, No. 22 Hammersley-street, owned by SAMUEL MARTIN, a carpenter. The basement is occupied by some stables, which extended some distance in the rear, and the fire originated in the hay loft, about the middle of the stables. There were thirteen horses in those stables, belonging to poor men who drive dirt carts, and the flames spread so rapidly that six of them were suffocated and perished. A fine Newfoundland slut with four of her pups also perished. The horses were valued at an average of $150 each, and were not insured. The fire extended to the second story, used by Mr. MARTIN as a drying room, and considerable stock was destroyed. Mr. MARTIN's loss on stock was about $200, and on the building $340, which is covered by insurance in the Hamilton, St. Mark's and Stuyvesant offices. The padlock had been pryed off the outer gate before the fire, which leads to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

ONE GOOD WORD FOR HER.—The disposition of men to exaggerate the wickedness of a known evil-doer is very apparent in the case of this most unfortunate woman (Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.) She has been undoubtedly guilty of a very grave offence in "the Bogus Baby business," and has serious suspicion attached to her in the matter of Dr. BURDELL's death. But the charitable world is not satisfied with this, but charges her with murdering her first husband, and *Harper's Weekly*, whose editorials are often unusually foolish, goes so far as to urge the District-Attorney to search into the circumstances of the case. All this is ridiculous. Mr. CUNNINGHAM died a natural death, if ever man did. He was sick for months, and by slow stages reached the end of a pulmonary disease. Our information comes from the clergyman who attended him in his sickness, and officiated at his funeral. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has sins enough to answer for, and we hope respectable journals will cease to load her down with gratuitous lies. Her condition now is hopeless; but that is no reason why she should be charged with offences which there is no sort of evidence that she committed, but, on the contrary, the best of evidence that she did not commit.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

GOVERNOR MARCY AND GENERAL JOHNSON.—We find the following anecdote in the *Christian Intelligencer*: Mr. MARCY was Governor, and the good people of King's County and Brooklyn in particular sought by petition Executive interference for some worthy object, and their petition was signed by men of the different political parties of the day. But the list contained the official signatures of a certain political club of young men, and the late General JEREMIAH JOHNSON was chosen to bear it to the Executive Chamber. When presented, the Governor read it carefully, and in silence, until his eye rested on the names of the officers of the said club, when he simply ejaculated the name of the club and threw the paper on the fire; and turning to General JOHNSON, he remarked, "I hope I do not offend you, General, but what has this club, or any other political club, as such, to do with the administration of justice?"

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Republican Committee held a special meeting last night at its rooms, No. 659 Broadway, C. C. NOTT, Esq., in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Special Committee, appointed at the last meeting upon the contested election in the Eighth Ward. The Committee made its report through its Chairman, JAMES CUMMING, Jr. It was in favor of recognizing the old Association, of which JOHN J. SILLCOX is President, in preference to the new one, presided over by JAMES W. SIMONTON, and therefore of admitting its delegates, to fill the vacancies now existing in the delegation, to the Young Men's Committee. The names of these gentlemen are WM. E. SMITH, Jr., JAMES CORWIN, and HENRY N. MORGAN, while the names of the rejected delegates are AUSTIN LEAKE, D. L. ELGLER, and WM. H. ARMSTRONG. The Report having been received, was unanimously adopted, and the Committee soon after adjourned, in the best of spirits.

CONVENTION OF SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—An invitation has been extended to the Teachers of the various Sabbath Schools of the State of New-York to send a delegate from each school to attend a Convention of Sabbath School Teachers, to be held at Rochester on Tuesday, the 15th of September. The object of the Convention is to discuss the means of a furtherance of Sabbath School instruction. Delegates designing to attend the Convention are desired to address either member of the following Committee, at Rochester, before the 5th of Sept. next, in order that places of entertainment may be provided for them: E. T. Huntington, James S. Griffen, J. W. Stebbins, George H. Humphrey, and Erastus Darrow.

STEALING $200 WORTH OF SUGAR.—BARTHOLOMEW GAHEN, a laborer, was arrested Wednesday morning by Officer PIER, of the Seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen sugar, valued at $200, from on board a ship lying in the stream. The missing sugar was found in possession of the accused, who, when questioned on the subject, stated to Mr. BROOHAM, to whom the property was consigned, that he obtained it of the mate of the ship. GRAHAN was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—BARNEY MCGUIRE and GEORGE DAVISON were arrested about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, in Delancey-street, by officer HARRISON, charged with having broken open a shutter of the lumber office of Mr. DANDALL, No. 24 Tompkins-street, and stealing a carpet-bag containing a silk dress and other articles valued at $87. The carpet-bag was found in their possession, and Justice BRENNAN committed them for examination.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, as the steamboat *Croton* was proceeding up the East River, for Glen Cove, her air-pump beam broke. She was towed back to her berth, pier No. 25 East River.

[Advertisement.]

ART. IX.—Ulceration of the rectum often mistaken for Piles and Fistula: it is the origin of the latter disease and curable without a cutting operation.

From the Scalpel for January, 1856.

Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9; 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings.

"We have during the past four or five years had our attention repeatedly and forcibly arrested by the frequency of simple ulceration of the mucous membrane of the rectum, just within the verge, and extending about an inch and a half to the upper border of the sphincter or great closing muscle. We are aware that these abscess have been fully noticed by surgeons; but we have invariably been taught to expect acute pain, as the most distinctive symptom. Now, the fact is, in a large majority of cases, as in ulceration of the neck of the uterus, there is no pain whatever, and the patient only has his attention directed to the part by the discharge and the itching of the verge. We are very much afraid that some of our medical friends, who seem of late so much excited by the superior glory, fees, and consequent comfort enjoyed by surgeons while discharging their delightful and enviable fundamental duties, will soon have to include rectal speculation in their category of charges against us. We think, however, it will be found that the rectum, as well as the uterus, enjoys no immunity from the rest of the mucous membrane in the nature and troublesome character of its affections.

We are now treating two cases, in addition to a number that have preceded them, in which several very estimable surgeons have prescribed douches, ouguents and what not, where we discovered, on the use of the speculum, palpable ulcerations, extending down to the sphincter muscle, and laying bare its circular fibres with all the skill of the jaws of an industrious ant. No other symptoms than itching and the discharge indicated this condition of things; on several occasions it was blood alone, and on others pus, and that persisting for years. One gentleman, a perfect example of health and vigor, had himself urged an examination by two of the most distinguished surgeons of Cincinnati, and another of this City; but they declined, alleging the annoyance would disappear. Nevertheless, it persisted for 15 years! On a second investigation, after slight cauterization, the pressure of the speculum forced open the mouth of an abscess lying under the mucous membrane, and between it and the sphincter, and a teaspoonful of pure matter fell down into the tube of the speculum. Four cauterizations healed up the abscess, leaving the mucous membrane perfect, as nature most liberally and beneficently reproduces that structure.

Gentlemen, don't be above your business. Never mind the "authorities;" we have been too long gammoned by "the fathers." Look for yourselves; but if you feel that it is beneath your dignity, hand over your cases to your less intellectual and dignified brethren. Patients demand investigation; any one, with eyes in their head, can see these miserable little nuisances. Don't flatter yourself that you are above disease, or that a formidable operation is required; faithful investigation and common sense treatment will save the patient from a severe and very often unsuccessful operation, and yourself from deserved loss of surgical reputation." [EDITOR.

[Advertisement.]

A MOST DANGEROUS TIME.—No season of the year is so obnoxious to invalids, and so fraught with fatal results to those who are imprudent as regards their health, than the present. Autumn ripens the fruits, and strips the trees of their leaves. It too frequently causes diseases of the human system to culminate, and strips the family fire side of some of its choicest adornments. While Summer is merging into Autumn, the sick—particularly those who are afflicted in the lungs—cannot be too cautious as to the preservation of the little good health they have left, or too earnest in a search for a complete cure. This all consumptives, asthmatics, &c., will find Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica to be. It is a sure remedy, as well as a speedy and pleasant one, for all complaints of the chest and throat, the stomach, liver, brain, and nerves. It acts like magnetism, and, in a few days, bestows strength, vivacity, and happiness upon the sufferer who had been given up to die. Acting upon every organ of the human frame at once, substituting strength for weakness, exhilaration for sadness, regularity in all the functions for disarrangement, sound flesh and fibre for internal sores and ulcers, iron nerves for those like the aspen, a clear head for a muddled brain, it works a cure like a miracle. There is no disputing the fact, that it has cured myriads of the very worst cases of consumption. As it has done that, we may safely aver that it will remedy any ordinary physical affliction, except, perhaps, broken bones. The recipe for making and using this medicine can be obtained by inclosing four postage-stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. The medicine is to be had at the same place for $2 a bottle.

N. B.—Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised, nor does anybody in that City make his medicine for sale, with or without his sanction and approval. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but Dr. H. JAMES' private residence, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J, where he may be seen daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies who desire to add
One more Charm
to those with which nature has gifted them, should surround themselves with the floral atmosphere created by
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

MR. J. H. ALLEN'S BENEFIT.—This favorite actor takes his farewell benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and presents an excellent bill, consisting of the beautiful play of "Bertram," the novel drama of the "Fast Young Men," the farce of "State Secrets," posturing by the DESIER brothers, singing by the Lady Serenaders and German Glee Club, and dancing by Miss PRICE and S. WEED, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures of new designs, unsurpassed by the wide world. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

DARING ROBBERY OF A VESSEL BY RIVER-THIEVES—THE CAPTAIN SHOT.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, two river thieves boarded the sloop *Thomas E. Casey*, Capt. B. I. FORD, lying at anchor in the East River, off the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and succeeded in stealing the Captain's watch from his pocket, and also a valise containing clothing and papers of value. The Captain and crew were all asleep in the cabin at the time. Capt. FORD was in a berth, and was aroused to a knowledge of the presence of the intruders by two pistol-shots fired in rapid succession, both of which entered his right wrist. He just caught a glimpse of the two thieves passing out of the cabin door, when they escaped in a boat. The Captain's escape with his life is remarkable. He was sleeping in his berth, his right arm extending across the breast, and hand covering the pocket containing the watch, which was secured to his person by a silk guard. He supposes that when they cut the guard, and removed the watch, that he must have made some movement which led the thieves to think that he was awake, and playing possum, when they fired. Had not his arm been just in the position it was, the balls from the pistol would have entered his heart.

Capt. FORD soon after proceeded to the residence of Dr. GREEN, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, where the balls were extracted, and the wounds dressed.

FORGED LAND WARRANTS.—Two forged land warrants were presented at the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a lawyer of New-York, who said that he had purchased them from a dealer.

The signature to one of the warrants was acknowledged before a bogus justice. The County Clerk's signature was forged, as was also the city seal. The seal is a very good counterfeit, and was pronounced the true seal by a clerk in the office.

The other warrant had the forged signature of the County Clerk, and of Justice FOWS, of the Eastern District, but was without the seal. It was through this warrant that the present owner discovered that his warrants were forgeries. He sent it to the West to be located, and it was returned to have the seal affixed. The owner, supposing that the County Clerk, when signing his name, had accidentally omitted to put on the City seal, at once called at the office and asked to have the mistake rectified, when the fact that the whole thing was a forgery was soon discovered.

The dealer in these forged documents is well known in Wall-street, and an officer was dispatched to arrest him last night. When told told that the warrant had been returned, he was anxious to get the seal put on himself, but this permission was not granted.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.—The Americans in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, will organize a Ward Club on Monday evening next.

TEMPERANCE.—On Wednesday evening last, a new Temperance Society was organized in the Bridge-street Primitive M. E. Church, Brooklyn, whereof JOHN RAY was elected President, G. GOULDEN, Secretary, and JOHN BOOTH Treasurer. On an after Sept. 12 weekly meetings will be held at No. 264 Bridge-street.

SAIL-BOAT ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a sail-boat, containing JAMES R. SMITH, WM. JOHNSON and RICHARD WESLEY, was capsized in Gowanus Bay. The accident was seen from shore and the party was rescued.

A LIFE SAVED.—JOSEPH EVAL, a boy 5 years of age, residing at No. 228 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, fell into a cistern yesterday, and when taken out was apparently dead. A Mr. ROE, sitting at the upper window of a house near by, saw the boy fall in, repaired instantly to the spot and succeeded in restoring him.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democrats held their primary meetings in Kings County on Wednesday evening, and elected delegates to the different Conventions. The State Convention meets at Syracuse on the 10th of September.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the stable connected with the Eagle Saw Mills, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, were damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—The rate of tax in the Western District of Brooklyn, for next year, is nearly 2 per cent., and in the Eastern District nearly 2½ per cent.

☞ The badges for the Eastern District Fire Department of Brooklyn, were distributed on Wednesday evening.

☞ A boy was sent to the Penitentiary from Brooklyn, yesterday, for taking cattle out of private yards and driving them to pound, gaining thereby the prize money.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—A communication was lately sent to the Common Council of Jersey City, by members of the Roman Catholic Church, complaining of the religious services at the Almshouse on Sundays, as sectarian. Several of the Aldermen stated at the time that such was not the case, as they had been present at different times and listened. Mr. WHITLEY, the Superintendent of the Almshouse, has heretofore invited all of the Ministers to be present and engage in religious exercises on Sundays. Several Protestant clergymen have responded, and Rev. Mr. VERRINDER, the city missionary, employed by the various Protestant churches of Jersey City, holds religious services there on Sundays. The Roman Catholic clergyman declined to do so. The communication was referred to a special Committee for investigation. Last Sunday this Committee attended the services at the Almshouse, and had an interview there with Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic clergyman, and Rev. Mr VERRINDER, the missionary. Charges made by the former were pronounced incorrect by the latter. Last evening the Committee held a meeting at the City Clerk's Office, and continued the investigation of the subject, preparatory to reporting to the Common Council.

EXCURSIONS.—The Jersey City Continental Guard went to Cliffwood, opposite Keyport, on Thursday, on their annual excursion, with the steamboat *Washington* and barge *Jefferson*. The excursionists numbered about seven hundred persons. The day passed off pleasantly, the excursionists dividing into picnic parties, engaging in games and other amusements throughout the grove.

The employes of the Jersey City Ferry went on excursions on Tuesday and Wednesday. One half of the employes, and their families and friends, to the number of three or four hundred, were out on each day. They went, in the ferry-boat *Philadelphia*, to Oak Cliff, on the shore of the Hudson, the country residence of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, by his invitation, where they had the liberty of his beautiful grounds for recreation.

ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the stables of the New-York Bay House, about four miles from Jersey City, towards Bergen Point, were entered by horse-thieves, and three horses were stolen. Two of them were bays, belonging to BENSON & VAN SICKEL, and were valued at $500 each. The other is a gray horse belonging to J. R. PLATT and is valued at $1,000. The owners of the horses are boarders at that hotel. It is believed that the robbery was committed at about 2 o'clock.

HORRIBLE.—A horrible affair occurred at Trenton, N. J., on Sunday night. A man and woman became intoxicated, and accidentally set fire to their dwelling, which was destroyed, with two children, a boy three years old and a girl six months old. A son five years old escaped, and says his father set the bed-clothes on fire with a lamp. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the death of the children was caused by burning, in consequence of the stupid carelessness and inattention on the part of the parents.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday the residence of GEO. H. BURGESS, No. 241 Grove-street, Jersey City, was entered during the absence of the family, and robbed of silver ware and clothing to the value of $200.

RECKLESSNESS.—Last night at 8 o'clock the train from Rahway to New-York, when near the city of Elizabeth, was thrown off the track by encountering an iron rail which had been laid upon the track. The Philadelphia train which came along soon afterwards brought the passengers of the Rahway train to Jersey City. No one was reported as injured. One of the officers of the Philadelphia train said that the cars *of the Rahway train, lay along side of the stone wall* at the side of the track.

The Gyrescope Paradox—A Canadian Solution.

From the Toronto Globe.

It will be interesting to men of science, who have been perplexed with the philosophical anomalies of this strange instrument, to learn that Mr. M'CARROLL, of this city, Surveyor of Customs, is said, on high authority, to have thrown great light upon this abstruse paradox, if not to have solved the deep problem to its fullest extent. In fact there is said to be no doubt whatever of the correctness of the leading features of Mr. M'CARROLL's theory. He shows that the ring and wheel remain suspended so singularly on one side of the upright, from the fact that the resistance of the centrifugal force of the wheel to any alteration in the plane of its motion is greater than the force exerted by gravity towards making it alter that plane. And as to the ring revolving round the point of the upright, in a direction contrary to that of the rotation of the wheel, he asserts, that a wheel in motion does not impinge on the same point of the axis that it rests on when in a state of repose. "For instance," he observes, "when a vertical wheel is set in motion, one half of the body is acting in opposition to the laws of gravity, and the other half falling down, so to speak, in the line of gravitation—hence the unequal discharge of forces on the axis. On one we have gravity minus velocity, and on the other we have gravity plus velocity. In so far, then, as the end on the axis is to be considered, the point of the heaviest impingement will be found on the plus side of the wheel. This being the case, the ring, which is free to obey any impulse given in its own plane, must necessarily retire before an excess of force exerted on the plus side of the axis of the wheel."

This appears simple enough as laid down here. How strange if it should be the correct solution of a problem that has puzzled the scientific of both hemispheres!

RECOVERY OF THE CHICAGO DEPOT GROUNDS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.—Our readers will recollect that some two months ago it was announced in the papers that a suit was about to be commenced in this city by GEO. C. BATES, Esq., of Detroit, against the Illinois Central Railroad, for the land on which their passenger and freight Depôts in this city are situated. The suit was said to rival in importance the GAINES suit in New-Orleans, or the LIMANTOUR case in San Francisco. Since the first announcement, little has been said about it, except that interested parties have given the impression that there is nothing in it but assumption, and that no man would be insane enough to bring suit on such a claim. In the meanwhile the claimant has been quietly pursuing his own course. Knowing that the title to property, worth a million and a half of money, could not be acquired without a protracted lawsuit, and that it would be an experiment with a company worth $20,000,000, Mr. BATES has proceeded to get the written opinions of the ablest land lawyers of the United States. Among them are GEORGE WOOD, of New-York, whom lawyers understand to be at the head of the bar in cases analogous to this. THEODORE SEDGWICK has also given a written opinion, and so has JOHN A. TALCOTT, of Buffalo; Judge J. M. CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, of Michigan, and DANIEL GOODWIN, of the same Court. In addition to these, Judge SULLIVAN, of New-Hampshire, has given an elaborate opinion, and all concur in the opinion that the title is beyond a peradventure in GEORGE C. BATES, and not in the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Notice has already been served by Mr. BATES on the President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to make no more improvements, for the land is not theirs, and no consideration will be allowed by the real owner for such improvements. In the meanwhile, the matter is left in abeyance till the 31st of this month, to allow parties now in possession to examine into the merits of BATES' claim, after which it is said to be the intention to institute suit immediately.—*Chicago Journal.*

GOVERNOR ROLLINS ON BACHELORS.—The following is a specimen of the free-and-easy style with which Major ROLLINS, the recently-elected Governor of Missouri, has been addressing the people of that State:

"All I have to say is this, if you should elect me Governor, I think the administration of the State, and the city government under my friend WIMER, will go on harmoniously and swimmingly together. I will avail myself of his services in advancing the interests of the State. If I should be your Governor, I will make you a most clever and hospitable gentleman. At my home you can find my wife and children; but not so with STEWART. He is an old bachelor—his heart is as hard as flint [Laughter.] He has never been moved to generous impulses by the influence of woman's charms; and in visiting him you will find a home cheerless and desolate, forlorn enough to damp the ardor of a generous heart. He is not the proper man for you. Look into the bachelor's den (roars of laughter) and see if you like it. I except the present company, if there be any bachelors in it. It is true that he said, the other day, that he had been trying to change his condition for twelve long years, and had failed. [Laughter.] If that is true, it is the most solid argument against him; because you know, all of you, that among the striking characteristics between the two sexes, the most prominent is the keen perception and the keen insight into the human character which women have; and it is because the women, knowing at a glance [laughter] that——[the risibility of the meeting was here so great that it buried the words of the Major entirely] it is the condemnation of the female sex resting upon his head, and you cannot, if you would, vote for him."

PAVEMENT FOR ROADWAYS.—The Acting Commissioner of Patents has received from the Department of State a copy of a letter from Consul ERPING, describing the manner of paving roads in Oldenburg with bricks made of a peculiar clay, which, it is suggested, may be found in this country, and which may be made applicable to the same purpose in marshy districts. A box containing two ready-burnt bricks, two unburnt bricks, and a small quantity of clay in its natural state, was sent to the care of the Collector of the port of New-York. Mr. ERPING states that, from the absence of stone, all the public roads in the marshy districts of lower Germany and Holland are being paved with these bricks. The pavements of cities are also made of them. Roads in the low and marshy country which were formerly altogether impassable for vehicles during the wet seasons of the year, sometimes for months, have become, by means of these bricks, the finest in the world.—*Union.*

THE SIOUX ANNUITIES.—Information has been received from the special agent of the Indian Bureau in the Sioux country, to the effect that the policy of the Government, so far as regards our relations with that tribe in the Territory of Minnesota, has had the desired effect, and that the annuities due the tribe can now be properly paid over to them. Orders to that effect have consequently been dispatched by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. MIX.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUGUST 27.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	99¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R'd.	22
1,000	Missouri State 6s	75	125	do. b3	21¾
1,000	do.	74¾	150	do. b3	21¾
1,000	do.	74¾	25	do. c	21¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	80	50	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st.	45
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	78	75	do. b3	47½
5,000	Te Ho. & Al 2d m.	40	19	do.	47
5	Ill. Cen. July Rts.	102	20	do. c	46½
2,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bd.	35	25	Cl. C. & Cin. R'd.	98
5	Metropolitan Bank	105	20	Panama R. R.	84½
50	Penn. Coal Co. s30	64	55	do. c	83¾
200	do. s30	64	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	101
100	do. s30	64	265	do.	100
300	do. s30	63¾	100	do. b60	101
50	do.	64	150	do.	99½
100	Erie Railroad c	22¾	200	do.	99
181	do. s3	22½	50	C. & Pitts. R. R.	20¾
1150	do.	22	500	do.	20
10	do. b10	22¼	450	do.	19¾
400	do. c	21¾	350	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. c	42
500	do.	21¾	50	do. c	41¾
200	do. s10	21¾	1,650	do.	41
200	do.	21¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R. c	83
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. c	75	100	do. tw	83
55	do.	75	185	do.	81½
250	do. c	76¾	175	do.	81¾
300	do. c	76¾	275	do. c	81
100	do.	77	100	do. b60	83
100	do. s3	76¾	50	do. b15	81¾
200	do. s3	76½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R. c	45
650	do. c	76	250	do.	44½
80	do. b60	76½	50	do.	44½
100	do.	76	100	LaC. & Mil. R. R. b33	28
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	18	25	do.	20
87	Third av. R. R.	93	25	do. c	21¾
400	Reading R. R.	61½	50	do. b3	21¾
550	do.	61½	200	Mich. Cent. R. R.	74
1150	do. s3	62¾	100	do. b30	75
400	do. s10	62½	50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	74	100	Reading R. R. b3	60
2,000	do.	73¾	600	do. s3	60
1,000	do.	73¾	300	do. s10	60
100	Ohio Life & T. Co.	19	50	do. b30	60¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	66	100	do.	59¾
50	do.	63¾	500	do. s3	60
150	Canton Co.	17¾	700	do.	60¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	18	100	Ill. Central R. b60	100
40	Erie Railroad	19	50	do. s3	20
200	do.	18	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	20
100	do.	19½	150	do.	19
110	do. b60	20	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	81
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	73	50	do.	81¼
200	do. b10	73	100	do. b10	81¼
200	do. s30	72¾	50	Chi. & Rk. Is R.	81¼
350	do.	72¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	43¾
100	do.	72¾	50	Harlem R. R.	8
100	Panama R'd	81	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	21

THURSDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The day passed over without further Street failures, and the general feeling has somewhat improved since yesterday, particularly among the Banks. The mischievous extras and placards circulated against three or four of the number have made no further trouble than to limit for the moment the freedom of their accommodation to regular dealers. So far as their circulation is concerned no great harm can be done, as out of the fifty odd associations, there is scarcely one whose notes are not secured at the Bank Department at Albany exclusively by New-York State Stocks. The few old Banks not yet under the General Law are of the strongest character, in no instance having a circulation equal to one-third their capitals. And as to their depositors, to whom the incendiary appeal of the *Herald* of this morning is directed, they are fortunately not of the temper or mercantile intelligence to be readily moved, without pressing or sufficient cause. The tendency to-day at several of the leading Banks is to an accumulation of private deposits. In the Clearing House, we hear of no faltering, although it is not improbable that the agitation of confidence this week has taken some few of the second-class concerns a little by surprise, and compelled a sudden curtailment in order to meet their daily exchanges. With prudence and forbearance, however, all will go well. In regard to Railway liabilities, we hear of no fresh difficulties, and although a rumor obtained that the New-York and Erie Company would not be able to meet their 1st of September interest, it appears to have grown out of the fact that the Executive officers had made an informal application for temporary assistance to some of the leading Banks, until their new funding arrangement can be completed, and the September and October receipts (always the largest of the year) can be availed of. And so far from this being denied or unfavorably received, we understand there is a good disposition evinced to accommodate the emergency. The Illinois Central Company, whose bills and acceptances enjoy the highest of any Railway credit in the market, are already preparing for their Fall payments, the heaviest of which is in October, by an assessment of [illegible] shares, of $10 ₩ share, to be paid on or before 25th September. This will give the Board of Directors $1,700,000, of which a million of dollars will come from the English and Continental shareholders. The official notice to this effect will be found in another column. It is a prompt step in the right direction, and will not only avoid new negotiations in a season of difficulty for Railway credit, but enhance the financial standing of the Company, and add to the substantial value of the Stock. The books of transfer closed to-day; to reopen on 1st September to such parties as apply to make their Stock full, by an abatement of the interest, in anticipation of the 25th.

The Money Market is close, and both discounts and demand loans come hard at Bank. The demands upon the Brokers have been pretty well exhausted, however, and, generally speaking, they were easier than earlier in the week, and the Domestic Exchange houses were considerable lenders. Discounts on the Street are dear, except for the very choice names, which still go at 10@12 ₩ cent. A mercantile failure in the California trade was spoken of. The Stock Exchange continues feverish, with violent and frequent fluctuations in prices. To meet the orders at the early session, an advance of from 1@3 ₩ cent. was paid on Wednesday's sales. Subsequently the market fell off, and on the rumor referred to about the Erie Company, the speculative list tumbled 2@3 ₩ cent.; Erie selling as low as 18 ₩ cent. and some of the other Road shares in proportion. At the close, prices were again higher, and left off rather steady. A few of the changes of the day will indicate the character of the general dealings; say, Erie, 22¼@18@19¼@20; Central, 75@77@73@72¾@74; Reading, 62½@60@59½@60½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $138 521; paid $78,885, and held at the close $12,307,677.

We hear nothing new, of a definite character, in regard to the Ohio Trust. The attaching creditors now represent about $1,250,000. The capital and nominal surplus on the 1st July, stood about $2,180,000. Thus far we have had no intimation of losses which ought to make the final liquidation either bad for the creditors, on this large basis, or destructive to the Stock.

The Convertible Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Company, who have no mortgage security, have, to the amount of $200,000, already surrendered their Bonds in exchange for the new mortgage, making an equal subscription in cash, payable in the instalments, as proposed, to the new loan.

Mr. JACOB LITTLE resumed his seat at the Board of Brokers to-day. His momentous withdrawal yesterday was voluntary, and ought not, we understand, to have taken place, from the character of his position in stocks for the day. Mr L.'s engagements of last December, 6 to 18 months' have been mostly paid in anticipation of maturity.

Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. will pay the September interest on the County Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, and on the First Mortgage of the Dayton and Western Road.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* remarks:

"The Trust Company held a large amount of deposits in this city, and the difficulty into which it has fallen will do much to impair credit temporarily. There never was a time when merchants and bankers were in a better condition than at present, and they are backed up by a country overrunning with wealth in the shape of large crops, which in point of quantity have no precedent. Our money market has been for some time in an easy condition, but this has not led to a speculative movement in any department of trade. Stocks, which have caused all the trouble in New-York, have been for months almost wholly neglected.

In a word, credits of all kinds—bank and mercantile—have been largely reduced within the last ninety days, and as already stated, matters were never, perhaps, in a more healthy position than at the present time. This being the case, we have nothing to fear from the temporary trouble that may grow out of this panic, which had its origin in New-York. The business men in the West stand firm, and sustained as they are, by large crops, they cannot be moved by the troubles that, we fear, are about to be experienced in New-York, in consequence of the excitement and the heavy decline experienced in the Stock Market."

Farmers' Bank of Saratoga.

LA FARGE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The report that the Farmers' Bank of Saratoga Co. has failed, is without foundation in fact, as the bills have been and are still received by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, as usual, and are redeemed at the counter of the Bank on presentation. Will you be kind enough to notice, and oblige yours respectfully, E. R. KENNEDY, President.

The Fort Plain Bank.

NEW-YORK STATE BANK, }
ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857. }

The telegraph reports refusal of Fort Plain Bank notes. This Bank, as redeeming agents of the Fort Plain Bank, redeems its issues, and has not refused to do so. Yours respectfully,

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Aug. 27.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

E. C. Bates & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended; liabilities said about $500,000; have been interested largely in the sugar trade.

Whitney & Hinds, Shoes, Boston, Mass., failed; liabilities about $50,000.

Henry R. Chamberlin, Palmer, Mass., failed and left.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City and Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended; with liabilities, it is said, of $7,000,000.

John Thompson, Broker and Bank Note Reporter, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

Fisher, Denny & Co., Brokers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

Jacob Little & Co., Brokers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

Delaunay, Iselin & Clarke, Brokers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

E. S. Monroe & Co., Brokers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

E. A. Benedict, Broker, New-York City, N. Y., suspended.

Edwin F. Post, Broker, New York City, N. Y., suspended.

Cheesebrough & O'endorf, Grocers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended; it is said will soon resume.

Stevens & Woodruff, Carriages, New-York City, N. Y., failed.

Ephraim L. Snow, Dry Goods, New-York City, N. Y., failed.

Theodore Bauer, Broker, New York City, N. Y., failed and left.

Israels & Van Houten, New-York City, N. Y., failed and left.

George H. Nungens, Clothing, New-York City, N. Y., assigned.

John Warren, New York City, N. Y., suspended.

Solomon Mayer, Millinery, New-York City, N. Y., assigned; liabilities said about $20,000.

Ferdinand Ernst, Paper, New York City, N. Y., suspended.

Mayer & Brother, Fancy Goods, New-York City, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Henry Kimbel, Fancy Goods, New-York City, N. Y., assigned.

Brewster & Co., Bankers, Rochester, N. Y., suspended.

Thomas Elwood, Rochester, N. Y., assigned.

R. D. Van Zandt, Rochester, N. Y., failed; closed up by the Sheriff.

Edward Berey, Rochester, N. Y., failed.

J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y., suspended.

Golden, Walker & Co., Utica, N. Y., suspended.

Grove & Hamilton, Utica, N. Y., assigned.

J. J. Boswell, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.

H. H. Thorp, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.

Hill, Brothers & Co., Rome, N. Y., assigned to Daniel Utley and Parker C. Cole.

Samuel W. Wheeler, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., assigned to Ira M. Clark.

Marshall R. Hulse, Deposit, N. Y., assigned; liabilities about $30,000.

Gross, Robinson & Co., Homer, N. Y., assigned.

George Humburt, Lyons, N. Y., assigned.

Puffer & Marshall, Hawkinsville, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Joseph Alexander, Morristown, N. J., failed.

McMillen & Cleeland, Carpets, Philadelphia, Penn., failed.

Sheets & Duffy, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended; liabilities about $120,000; it is said will arrange and go on.

F. I. Purvin, St. Clair, Penn., suspended.

John B. Baker, Mount Pleasant, N. C., suspended.

George & Errickson, Charleston, S. C., failed.

Alexander Fraser, Chillicothe, Ohio, assigned to Enos Prather, with liabilities, it is said, of over $600,000; since which it is reported that Enos Prather has suspended.

W. G. Smith & Co., New-Lisbon, Ohio, assigned.

Jenner & Jennison, Belvidere, Ill., sold out.

John Cohen, Detroit, Mich., suspended.

Tannehill & Merton, Kalamazoo, Mich., assigned.

W. Plummer, De Soto, Wis., failed.

A. C. Stephens, Fort des Moines, Iowa, failed.

Clark & Halbeck, Calmar, Iowa, failed.

L. F. Houser & Co., Winona, M. T., failed and assigned.

T. W. Stockdale, [illegible], C. W., failed and assigned.

E. R. Butt & Co., San Francisco, Cal., failed; liabilities said about $150,000.

Gladwin, Hogg & Co., San Francisco, Cal., suspended; liabilities large.

Carr Brothers & Co., Newcastle, Eng., suspended; liabilities very large—to a single banking firm said to be as much as $1,000,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

No sales of COTTON to-day. FLOUR is declining. MIXED CORN, 80c. OATS dull, at 45c. Barreled LARD, 13½c. Eastern HAY, $20. GUNNY CLOTH, 15c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, chiefly for the New-England States, with less firmness in the market. Sales to-day 600 bbls at $6@$6 25. Shipped to Montreal, 6,800 bbls. There was a panic in the Wheat market to-day; prices went down 5c.@10c., with an active demand. Sales to-day 22,000 bush. at $1 25@$1 30 for new Ohio and Indiana. CORN is steady. Sales to-day, 6,500 bush., at 73½c.@75c.—principally at the inside figure. *Lake Imports to-day:* 44,000 bush. Wheat; 7,000 bush. Corn, and 4,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports to-day:* 4,000 bush. Wheat, and 17,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR and WHEAT are inactive, and the latter is in fair supply. CORN is steady. Sales to-day, 20,000 bush. at 80c. for Western Mixed. Sales to-day 8,000 bush. BARLEY, mostly to arrive, at $1 25. *Shipped last night:*—30,000 bush. Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board.*—$600 City 6s, 89½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 73½; $1,000 do. '75, 80; $1,000 do. '84, 73½; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort. 75; $500 Galloway 10 ₩ cents, &c. 48; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 5 Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; 40 Wilmington Gas, 21; 13 Harrisburg Railroad, 51½; 30 [illegible] Gas, 125; 100 Reading Railroad, 31½; 100 do. 31¾; 100 do. 30¾; 300 do. 31¼; 100 do. 31¾; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 26½; 1 do. 26½; 7 Commercial Bank, [illegible]; 11 [illegible] Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 105½; Phila. 6s, 89½@89¾; Phila. 6s, R. R. [illegible]; Phila. 6s, new 89½@90; Penn. 5s, int. off [illegible]; Reading R. [illegible] 31¼; Reading R. Bds. '70, [illegible]; [illegible] 6s, '44, int. off, 80@82; Penn. R. [illegible]; Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 64@65; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 17@20; [illegible] Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 74@76; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 10¾@11; Vicksburg, 7@7¼; Girard Bank, 11¼@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 10@11.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Miss A. J. Bryant, child and infant, Jas. W. Bay, R. A. Hudson, E. A. Shorter, R. S. Ward, Dr C. Freeman, M. Long, W. Murray, J. Bunting, R. Gales, Mrs. J. A. Lesher, Chas. Hoag, Mr. Vogel, Jas. Young, Jno. Muller, M. Slater, J. O. Kane, J. Battolino, D. Von Lake.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—A. Papper, R. Herrick, J. A. Worsham, lady and child, Mrs. Fancent, Miss Julia Davis, P. H. Keach, Miss E. Clifton, Miss M. Crandall, Miss Tripp, H. M. Hairston, R. W. Knowles, H. J. Ralph, W. A. Jones and lady, Miss M. Hanford, Miss J. Barre, E. L. Beasley, lady and servant, Miss Jane Ann Wright, W. Patten, Jno. Frost, Hy. Rose and lady, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, Mrs. Anne Wallace, Mrs. M. Campbell, Miss Lucy Peacockson, Dr. Dubos, George Baughman, Wm. J. Baile, W. H. Richardson, W. H. Denson, V. Beach, R. A. Bell, R. H. Heath, A. Glenn, O. M. Shelton, P. H. Mosman, T. Curley, B. Burnish, M. E. Johnston, W. G. Parker, M. Whitson, H. A. Smith, M. S. Stenson, P. Mar, and 17 in the steerage.

In schr. Arana, from Cette—Mrs. [illegible].

In schr. Elliott, from Jeremie—Reuben Gowly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 20	Sun sets	6 40	Moon sets	11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 56	Gov. Island	1 20	Hell Gate	3 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston & Crocheron.

Ships J. Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; J. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; E. Knapp, York, Gowes and market, John S. Lawrence.

Barks William and Jane, Cobb, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Von Dike, Herbeck, Baltimore, Gilsho, Burger & Reichter; Ansel, Simmons, Lisbon, Chamberlain & Phelps; C. Haxall, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Brigs Rebecca, (Fr.) Cottrate, Boston, J. B. Edwards & Co.; Ceylon, (Br.) Crowell, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Claremont, Johnson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. Ward, Murray, Charleston, Moreswood, Hall & Co.; Reindeer, (Br.) Frith, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Queen of the South, Wheeler, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Steamers Piedmont, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Falcon, Brown, Savannah, J. W. McKee; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, master.

Barges Oneida, Haines, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Globe, Earl, South Amboy.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Globe, (of New-Orleans,) Baker, Havre July 13, with mdse. and 268 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Malina, (of Bucksport) Gilkey, Cette July 1, with wine, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Colcord, Matanzas Aug. 14, with sugar, &c., to J. W. Elwell.

Brig Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, (Cuba,) Aug. 8, with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Ocean Eagle (of Guilford, Conn.) Bunce, Jacmel 20 ds., with to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Delta, Pennington, Port-au-Prince Aug. 6, with logwood to master. 20th inst., lat. 40 27, lon. 73 45, fell in with a sunken vessel, a schooner, with the stumps of both masts 20 feet out of water.

Schr. Ringgold, Williams, with mdse. from wreck of ship Samuel Willets ashore near Squan, Johnson & Higgins. Capt. W. reports that the S. W.'s topsides are all gone, leaving several timbers standing out of water, making it very difficult to work. She is also considerably sanded.

Schr. Arana, (3-masted,) Vonas, Cette July 7, with wine to M. Lienau & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Malina, for New-York. Passed Gibraltar July 14. July 28, lat. 38 38, lon. 22 50, about 100 miles E. of St. Maria, (Azores,) exchanged signals with Am. bark Lucerne, showing a white signal with black border all around, and letter M in the centre, standing S. E.

Schr. Elliott, (of Orleans,) Knowles, Jeremie, 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Stout & Bros.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacey, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Mary Price, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. Chief, Perry, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Laura M. Mangam, Wales, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Edward Franklin, Lincoln, Wareham, nails.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Phelps, Middletown for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie Russell, Locke, Portland, stone.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crocker, New London.

Schr. C. Carroll, Mattison, Saybrook for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kossuth, Weeks, Wareham, nails to W. S. Tisdale.

Schr. Newport, Turner, Dublin, Md., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore, with coal to Hatfield & Lord.

Schr. E. Flower, Baker, Georgetown, coal to master.

Schr. M. E. Lewes, Hinman, Accomack, grain.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, New-Haven.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 20 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Decatur, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—South, 3 P. M.

SAILED—Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana and New-Orleans.

Below.

Ship Clara Brookman, Higgins, fm. Liverpool, July 14.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, fm. Liverpool, July 14.

Ship Consignment, Purington, fm. Cardiff, July 12.

Ship President Smith, Meyer, fm. Bremen, July 8.

Bark Cariolan, Steengrate, fm. Bremen, July 8—All by pilot boat J. A. Westervelt.

Memoranda.

The steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) was this morning floated off the large Balance Dock, and towed to her berth, Pier No. 21 N. R.

The clipper ship H. Hoxie, was this morning taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. steamer America, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool; bark Sarah, Gould, Baltimore; N. G. Hichborn, Ellis, Philadelphia; brigs Hancock, [illegible], Jacksonville; J. Nickerson, Nickerson, Crimea, Richborn; N. Stowers, Stowers; Empire, Crowell; Kate, Steel; Brookline, Brainerd; Geo. Boyd, Gilchrist; Empire, Moore; A. B. Cook, Leighton, and Irene, Wass, Philadelphia; schr. Richard, Young, North Atlantic Ocean.

Notice to Mariners.

LOWER BAY, NEW-YORK.—The present fixed white light at Princess Bay Light-house, on Staten Island, in the Lower Bay of New-York, will be changed, on and after evening of the 15th day of November next, (1857,) to a fixed white light, varied by a short eclipse and brilliant flash once in every two (2) minutes. This distinction will prevent the possibility of mariners mistaking (on approaching the Bar at the entrance to New-York Lower Bay) the Princess Bay light for either of the range lights on Point Comfort, N. J., or those at Elm Tree and New Drop, on Staten Island.

DUBLIN HARBOR.—Official information has been received, that it is the intention of the Port of Dublin Corporation to cause a light-vessel to be placed, on or about the first week in October, about 1½ mile E. ½ S. of the buoy on the north end of the Blackwater Bank, from which vessel two white lights will be exhibited; one revolving, the other fixed.

CHINCOTEAGUE INLET.—A first class Iron Nun Buoy, painted red, with the letters W Q S. in white, has been placed in 3½ fathoms water, E. by S., distant ¾ of a mile from the shoalest part of Winter Quarter Shoal, off Chincoteague Inlet.

Foreign Ports.

Trinidad, (Cuba,) Aug. 8, bark Franklin, for Boston. [illegible]; brig Ocean Wave, for New-York, do.

Jacmel, Aug. 7, brig Starlight, for Boston, just arr.; schrs. Samuel Francis, for New York, in 3 ds.; M. F. Pennell, do., 7 ds.

Jeremie, Aug. 7, brigs Abby Thaxter, for Boston; Maldon, for do., ldg.